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NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

*Public Hearings on provisional boundary plans
for Canada's national parks*

[7]

—TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS—

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

PUBLIC HEARING

—OCTOBER 29, 1970—

DECEMBER 1970

DEPARTMENT OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL AND
HISTORIC PARKS
BRANCH

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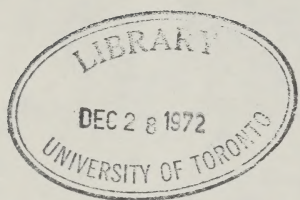


TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK
PUBLIC HEARING
OCTOBER 29, 1970
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH
PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC HEARING
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK
OCTOBER 29, 1970
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

Mr. P. A. Thomson, 9:10 a.m.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Bonjour mesdames et messieurs. Welcome to the public hearing on the Provisional Master Plan for Fundy National Park. I am Pat Thomson, Assistant Regional Director of the Atlantic Region of the National and Historic Parks Branch in Halifax.

Seated on my left is Mr. John Nicol, Director of the National and Historic Parks Branch, from Ottawa. On Mr. Nicol's left is Mr. Peter Lesaux, Assistant Director for National Parks, Ottawa. Next is Mr. Ron Maslin, Master Planner, Ottawa. On my far left is Perry Goddard, from the Public Hearings Office in Ottawa. And on my right is Tom Heggie, Superintendent of Fundy National Park, from Alma.

May I now ask the Chairman, Mr. Nicol, to begin the Hearing?

MR. NICOL, 9:12 a.m.

I'd like to add my welcome to that of Mr. Thomson, and to thank each of you for being here this morning, for showing an interest in participating in our public hearings program, and I hope this meeting will be both useful and constructive.

This is the third hearing in our public hearings program which, when completed, will have involved public hearings on each of our national parks. As some of you may know, the first meeting took place in Halifax on the first of April and the second in Sydney on June 24th. They concerned the provisional master plans for Kejimikujik and Cape Breton Highlands National Parks. We were very pleased with the results of these meetings; they gave us an opportunity to be in contact with people who are interested in our parks. Many worthwhile submissions and representations were made, and in the time that has elapsed since those hearings a task force in Ottawa has spent considerable time evaluating the 62 written and oral briefs on Kejimikujik and the 28 for Cape Breton Highlands. Preliminary reports, including transcripts of the proceedings, went out to everyone who participated in these hearings and soon we will be issuing a position paper, stating what decisions have been taken regarding the recommendations that arose out of the Kejimikujik hearings. Recommendations made at the Cape Breton Highlands public hearing are still being evaluated, but a position will be prepared as soon as the study is complete, and the same steps will follow after today's hearing.

One of the concerns expressed at previous hearings, and which may be foremost in your minds today, is whether the views expressed by the public will have any real impact on our planning, or whether they will simply be filed away to gather dust. Let me assure you in the strongest terms that they will, indeed, be very carefully considered. Already we have introduced some changes in our planning for Kejimikujik as a result of the public input, and other changes will follow. Details are outlined in the soon-to-be-released position paper. The same is true of Cape Breton Highlands National

Park. All issues are negotiable, except where they may be in conflict with the National Parks Act or with the National Parks Policy. As far as the Policy is concerned, while this is not a rigid document requiring legislative action to change it, it is the articulation of the government's position concerning national parks. Changes to it, therefore, can be made but must first be very carefully considered. Aside from these two reservations, we are open to all suggestions and recommendations which may be presented here today. The provisional master plan for Fundy National Park represents the views of the Department expressed by the planners of the national parks service as to what the park should offer to the people of Canada, to the people of New Brunswick, and to the people of the region in which the park is located. My Minister, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, has asked me to thank you for the interest which you and others are showing in the public hearing program. He was gratified at the public response evidenced by the number of briefs submitted for the first two public hearings and by those which have already been received for today's public hearing. The Minister is following these hearings with great interest because he is personally convinced that there should be public involvement in the planning of our national parks by the people the parks are designed to serve. These are critical times for those of us who are interested in conservation and preservation. Most of the national parks contain areas of unspoiled wilderness which must be protected and preserved. As well, we must create many more such parks. Unfortunately, suitable areas are becoming increasingly more expensive and difficult to obtain. Many interests compete for these lands. Costs have risen astronomically, costs of acquiring such land. We must, therefore, move quickly to acquire important portions of selected Canadian landscapes before they are preempted for other uses. For example,

we want in the far north to capture representative samples of the tundra and the treeline. In the Yukon we have hopes of establishing a park that will embrace the giant glaciers of that magnificent part of Canada. Such special natural resources, forests, lakes, streams, mountains, seashores, which contain a cross section of Canada's plant and animal community, are irreplaceable, yet they can so easily be destroyed or seriously impaired.

In the 40 years prior to 1970 we added only five national parks to our system. This made a total of some 20 national parks. This record must be viewed with some dismay. However, I think we can look to the future with some confidence. It is significant and very hopeful that in the last few months alone agreements have been signed bringing four new parks into existence -- Kouchibouguac in this Province, Forillon and La Mauricie in the Province of Quebec, and Long Beach in British Columbia. And we are now on the threshold of signing an agreement to establish yet a fifth national park, Gros Morne, on the west coast of Newfoundland. These five new parks then, are an excellent start but we must realize how enormous a job lies before us. At the same time that we create new parks we must also ensure our existing parks are maintained to as high a standard, and in such a way that they can be adapted, changed or modified to accommodate the evolutionary changes that are taking place in our physical and social environment. The National and Historic Parks Branch, therefore, must look to the future and place the emphasis on planning for the long term. In preparing planning guide lines and objectives, national park specialists, drawn from a variety of disciplines, must take into account such matters as ecology, natural science, scientific and historic features worthy of protection, the effects of development on fish and wildlife, and the protection of water resources

from pollution. Park planning is a lengthy and complex process. The slide now on the screen is a diagram which shows the steps taken in developing a new park in the system. The first step is the initial investigation of an area to see if, from a parks point of view, it is a potential site. If so, the discussions between the provincial and the federal governments follow. This is necessary because, of course, the creation of a new park is a joint enterprise between the province and ourselves. Before we reach the stage where a formal agreement can be signed, many complex factors must be considered. The park, when it is established, becomes an important element in the total economic and social framework of the region in which it is situated. Therefore proposals must be studied from many different points of view before an agreement can be reached.

As we see from the slide, after a park is formally established, the next step is the development of a concept for that park. Then comes the development of the provisional master plan, followed by the stage we are now at, the public hearing process, where we bring this plan to the people who will be affected by it, to seek their views and opinions. After the public hearing has been held and the results carefully analyzed, we move along to the development of the master plan, but we do not mean, by that, a rigid document. It must, in fact, be dynamic and be capable of changing with changing circumstances.

We are here today to publicly review our planning proposals for Fundy National Park. Each national park is unique; each is representative of particular aspects of our total national heritage. We are coming to realize, I think, that a country's most valuable land is not that which borders the main street of a major metropolitan area, but rather the most

valuable land is that which remains as near as possible to its natural state. In this respect our national parks are priceless. We must think of them primarily as living museums preserving, protecting and displaying outstanding geographical, geological, biological and historical features. They aren't, and never can be, amusement parks providing a wide range of urban oriented recreational opportunities. Of course there is a need for such facilities, and they must be provided by the government or private enterprise, but not in a national park.

Section 4 of the National Parks Act, which I think you all received in your envelopes, states that the parks are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, and such parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. It follows that we cannot continue to cut our trees, build roads, parking lots and the like without destroying the environment. We must not use short term thinking in order to justify doing nothing to preserve that which is close by; and by that I mean we must not think there will always be more and more of the same sort of thing somewhere else. We should not be asking why, but how, we can preserve many of our remaining natural beauty spots. And Fundy National Park is one such beauty spot. It attracts visitors from all across Canada and from abroad. Each year the demands for visitor services at this park increase. To cope with an anticipated continuing increase, the provisional master plan for the park has been designed with a two-fold purpose: to protect a national trust on the one hand, and on the other to implement a system that will enable the public to make maximum use of the park without damaging its resources. For example, many visitors seeking to know and understand our natural resources better are hiking on the trails, and some trails in the Fundy National

Park are in danger of being worn out. However, we in no way want to discourage hiking; it is perhaps one of the uses most compatible with the purposes of a national park. I mention this only as an illustration of the kind of problem that confronts us. Following my remarks Mr. Ron Maslin, our Senior Planner, will briefly illustrate the proposals of the provisional master plan. But there are two specific items mentioned in it that I would like to touch on. The spruce budworm problem is one of these. As most of you know, a serious outbreak of spruce budworm infestation currently blankets a very large area of southern New Brunswick. The number of acres in the province as a whole which show some degree of defoliation tripled between 1968 and 1969 to more than three and one-half million; and that's a lot of acres. In the park the area affected was 30,000 acres, of a total park area of 50,000 acres. It is a serious problem indeed. The Province's control program went into high gear this past summer in an attempt to eradicate it. We participated in the program by spraying 46,000 acres of the park with a non-persistent insecticide, sumithion. It has been determined that the danger to plant and animal life from its use is very slight, and we can only hope that the program will be a success.

The other matter I would like to mention briefly is that of possible expansion of the park. On page 22 of the plan we mention expansion as a possibility at some time in the future. I want to stress that such a step will be carefully studied by provincial, federal, and regional representatives before any decision would be made as to its desirability or benefits. And in this connection, I would like to stray slightly to say that our relationships with the senior officers of the Department of Natural Resources in the Province of New Brunswick are excellent. I think your

province is very well served by these men who are dedicated to their work and we hope that this type of relationship will always continue.

Now, I would like to take a few minutes to outline the ground rules I would ask you to observe during the meeting. In order to give maximum time to the expression of public opinion, members of this panel will not be saying much after I shut up. The object of this meeting is to draw as much as possible from you, the people, who are here today. I would ask each speaker to do two things: first, please try to limit your remarks to 10 minutes. Just as a warning I will give a slight tap with the gavel (tap) to remind the speaker when his ten-minute period is coming to an end. Would you also please, when you rise to speak, identify yourself and the organization or association which you represent. Speakers may make their remarks in either English or French. We on the panel may ask questions, but only to clarify facts: we will not attempt to comment on the briefs. This would take too much time and make it impossible for everyone here to have his say. However, as I have already indicated, we will respond to every comment, every point raised in the briefs, in a position paper to be issued at a later date. I would like to say also that, in order to hear as many people as possible, it will not be possible to have a cross dialogue between speakers and other members of the audience. However, if we make good progress throughout the day, we could open the meeting with a question and discussion period on a more informal basis later. We can decide that later on as we see how the day progresses. I would appreciate your cooperation in following these few rules.

One last point: if you have a written brief, and have not yet submitted it at the desk, would you please do so. Today's proceedings are being

recorded, and we will make sure that everyone who submits a brief, or speaks, will receive a copy of the proceedings, providing they have registered. In fact, we will make copies available to any interested persons who register.

Mr. Lesaux, on my immediate left, will make a few remarks in French, and then Mr. Maslin will brief you on the highlights of our proposals for Fundy National Park. Thank you indeed, all of you, for coming.

MR. LESAUX,

Eh bien mesdames et messieurs,

J'aimerais premièrement vous souhaiter la bienvenue. Ce que je vais vous distribuer aujourd'hui est un plan qui a été préparé par notre ministère et qui vous sera expliqué par Monsieur Maslin. Nous vous demandons, pendant la journée, si vous voulez parler en français ou en anglais, de bien vouloir limiter votre présentation à dix minutes. Nous sommes ici principalement pour écouter et si certaines questions doivent être posées, le directeur et moi-même nous ferons un plaisir de les poser.

Nous sommes ici principalement pour entendre le public; ce que le public pense de notre plan - c'est un plan provisoire, un plan préliminaire qui sera révisé selon les besoins, selon les besoins du public.

A la fin de la journée, s'il reste du temps, nous aurons une discussion, plutôt un dialogue entre nous et les gens qui sont dans la pièce.

Nous vous remercions encore pour votre coopération, pour être venus ici ce matin, et puis nous souhaitons que la journée se passera comme désiré, que ce soit une discussion, un dialogue assez constructifs.

Merci beaucoup. M. Maslin.

MR. MASLIN,

Ladies and gentlemen, my remarks this morning, are designed as the Chairman has said, to refresh your understanding of the key elements of the Provisional Master Plan which forms the basis of this hearing. I will pass very generally over the matter of the park's environment, which is spelled out in some detail within the plan document, and to a great extent, speaks for itself. My main points will be the manner in which the plan preserves the natural environment while providing facilities for the park visitor.

The park's environment is dominated by the shoreline, the contact of the land and the sea, accentuated here in this park by the very dramatic tides of the Bay of Fundy. The coastline has a variety of forms, from the tidal flats of Alma and Herring Cove, the mouths of the Upper Salmon and Point Wolfe Rivers, the steep rock cliffs and the caves, are all typical of this particular piece of shore. But Fundy National Park is not merely a shoreline area: its upland plateau is heavily forested, provides outstanding viewpoints of the Bay itself, and has a variety of scenic attractions: its deeply incised valleys and its waterfalls, the wet lands around the plateau lakes and the inland lakes themselves are all typical. The park is the natural habitat of the full range of the typical wildlife of this part of New Brunswick, and many migrating bird species are to be seen at one time or another within the park.

The popularity of the park to the visitor is due perhaps to the variety of its environment and its facilities. Its recent annual attendance has been in the order of 632,000 visitors, primarily from the northeastern United States and central Canada. While in the park, an increasing number of

visitors avail themselves of the park's interpretive programs at which attendance has increased almost twelve-fold in the last eight years.

In preparing the park's plan we must be aware of the individual features, their location and the best manner to treat each particular feature. In Fundy, the key features, while concentrated along the shore, do extend throughout the park. The occurrence of the natural phenomena of topography, shoreline, river valleys and the waterfalls, the bogs and the marshes, the beaches and the cliffs, as well as the man-made facilities, are shown in their distribution on this particular slide.

From the arrangement of the park's features, the preparation of a development concept is a fairly simple step. The concept prepared for the Fundy National Park is based upon three considerations; firstly, the existence of two distinct environmental zones, the coastal zone and the upland. Secondly, the need for, and the desirability of, locating activity nodes in each of the environmental zones. And thirdly, the need for adequate visitor circulation patterns throughout the park.

The corridor of Highway 114 is the spine of the circulation system. Three of the activity nodes are on the upland plateau and three are in the coastal zone. Four of them are on the main spinal route, and the other two are at the termini of penetration routes to the coast. A minor vehicle circulation system provides access to the areas of special scenic values in the upland area of the park.

In order to implement development concepts into park master plans, a five-class land classification or zoning system has been designed, and is used for all of Canada's national parks.

The Class I areas -- special areas -- are those whose ecology or cultural historical qualities are of such an order that total preservation is imperative. The ecologically defined areas will have unique or specially representative land forms, plant communities, or wildlife habitat. The only facilities which may be developed in the Class I areas are those essential for the interpretation of an area and no vehicle access of any form is permitted.

Class II -- wilderness recreation -- these are the extensive areas of wild land preserved in their natural state. Development is minimal, being limited to primitive camp sites as the only facilities and vehicle access is also prohibited in this Class.

Class III -- the natural environment -- are areas which are not developed with major recreational facilities themselves, but areas which may be influenced by the effect of neighbouring facility development. Class III lands are both a buffer between the wild lands and the development areas and the threshold to the wilderness itself. While access roads pass through the Class III areas, facility developments are minimal.

Class IV -- general outdoor recreation -- are areas in which the major park facilities are located.

Class V -- intensive use are areas where, in order to provide essential visitor services of a commercial nature, the scale of development is, or approaches, urban intensity.

Before I cover the distribution of these uses in Fundy, I think it is necessary to explain two matters bearing directly upon the implementation

of the zoning system. Firstly, the rising number of the zoning classes do not basically imply an escalating disregard for the natural environment. All provisions for park activities and facilities are designed with the utmost concern for the environment. Secondly, not all lands, particularly those in the Class III and Class IV areas will be used to the highest intensity allowed by the zoning class. The zoning map shows the potential area for such developments, but detailed area plans will determine the specific facility development related to local conditions.

At present seven Class I areas have been identified: the Mile Brook watershed provides a cross section of a river from source to salt water, a good topographic and vegetational representation of the Fundy coastal zone, contains some remnants of virgin timber stands, and contains much of the original cultural record of the area. An area west of Matthews Head is a good representation of the steep cliffs of the coastal zone and includes a major sea stack. A research plantation of red spruce close to the proposed parkway has been ongoing for ten years and provides an excellent indication of the forest's ability to renew itself. The Caribou Bog area provides good moose habitat as well as an excellent illustration of the transition from bog to mixed woodland. The wet land environment southwest of Bennett Lake is a small upland watershed and contains stands of virgin coniferous woodlands. A slough and wetland corridor leading to the northern edge of the park provides a heavily used moose route into and out of the park, and very good representation of the coniferous tree zone. Upper Vault Falls is not only a spectacular scenic sight in itself but provides good examples of talis slope and very old tree stands.

Class II lands take up the major areas cut diagonally by the corridor of Highway 114. The northeasterly segment is also cut by a very narrow corridor to the Laverty Lake trail, which I will refer to in a moment.

Class III lands provide a buffer to the access corridor and the park boundary where outside and some internal influences from facility development prejudice higher classes of effective management. The Class IV areas provide location for five major concentrations of park facility, and the Class V area covers the headquarters development site.

Diagrammatically, the proportion of park lands appears in this fashion: with 92 per cent in the Class II or Class III zones.

Within the framework of the development concept and with the management principals which will influence the zoning plan, the development of park facilities can occur in such a way as to minimize their affect on the park landscape. The plan suggests some alterations to the road pattern, the formal development of a hiking trail network and the consolidation of development in six key areas. Together these proposals should achieve a balanced development whose concentrations allow the majority of the park to exist without major impairment by intensive uses.

Let us now look at each of these proposals in turn. Access into and within the park will continue to rely on the route of Highway 114. Presently the highway location provides some major traffic problems in the headquarters area and does not provide many outstanding views of the Bay coast. A diversion is proposed to run from the riding stable area to the Point Wolfe road and the present highway will be closed between the Chignecto campground and Barney's Hill Lookout. This relocation, together with the rebuilding of the highway to parkway standards, will provide a 14.

more attractive experience to the visitor and will include a series of scenic views of the Bay from its relocated portion. A minor diversion of Highway 114 will be made in the Wolfe Lake entrance area to accommodate improvements and the facilities of that area. The Lavery Trail will be closed as a two-way park access road, its current level of use being too high for the carrying capacity of the area, particularly in the Lavery Lake portion. The trail will be converted into a one-way north interpretive road by which the upland environment can be interpreted to the visitor who cannot, or may not wish to, travel any distance on foot within the park. Parking facilities for a short walk into Lavery Lake will be provided adjacent to the road so as to reduce impairment directly around the lake. The trail will have a restricted driving lane of about 12 feet, and will be given a dust-free surface treatment. The Old Shepody Road and Forty-five Road will continue to serve as peripheral park road while also servicing local out-of-park traffic.

Four major hiking trails will be developed. The route of the Fundy Hiking Trail from the Old Shepody Road to Goose River will be developed as part of the much longer regional trail and will serve as a major focus of park trails. Three other trails will connect it to key visitor areas: the Coastal Trail from the headquarters area to Goose River; the Wolfe River Trail from Point Wolfe to the Fundy Hiking Trail; and the Salmon River Trail from the headquarters area again to the Fundy Hiking Trail. Separate trails -- mostly old logging roads -- are available to separate horseback traffic from the hiker. Primitive campgrounds and back country shelters will be developed to provide minimal services to the hiking or riding visitor.

The concentration of visitor facilities will be in six activity nodes described in the concept. The major site will remain at the headquarters area where the park's administrative center is located. Facilities here include the existing campground with its fully serviced trailer parking area, picnic areas, the swimming pool and golf course and the principal park information and administration center. Some of the commercial uses in this area are anomalies within a national park. They contribute in part to the heavy and inconvenient traffic usage in the area and could probably function more efficiently outside of the park. Continuous liaison with the provincial authorities will be maintained to aid in the development of Alma as a major visitor services center outside of the park, and for the provision of an adequate range of visitor services in the village.

Of the remaining five activity nodes, three provide a full range of visitor services and two are day use areas. Lakeview will be developed to provide a major 200-unit campground, an information center, picnic site, swimming, boating, fishing facilities and a nature trail. Chignecto will remain the major camping area with a capacity of 525 campsites. Picnic grounds in the Kinnie Brook nature trail are the other features of this area. Point Wolfe has a major campground with 220 camp sites, picnic areas, and the unique interpretive opportunity afforded by the covered bridge and dam as remnants of the former logging community. Investigations are proceeding to determine the most feasible way of providing a system of bypassing the dam with some type of fish wheel or ladder to permit the Atlantic salmon to enter the Point Wolfe River.

Of the two day use areas Bennett Lake will have the most facilities. Picnic sites, swimming, fishing and boating facilities will be available. At Herring Cove the emphasis will be on the access to the tidal flats and the picnic grounds will be improved. Picnic grounds will be improved or developed at Barney's Hill Lookout and Laverty Brook on the motor interpretive trail.

The park interpretive program is already a major element of the visitor's experience in Fundy and will be expanded within the provisions of the plan. A new interpretive center, which will use all forms of audio visual presentation, is planned adjacent to the parkway relocation. At this accessible site on the slopes overlooking the Bay of Fundy a unique opportunity exists to interpret not only the elements of the natural environment but also the rich cultural heritage of the region. Campground amphitheatres for evening presentations, trails which provide either guided or self-interpreting nature walks and on-site descriptive signs will remain the other key elements in the interpretive program of the park.

To conclude this brief summary of the plan which you have received, may I reiterate three of its basic provisions: firstly, to provide in locations dispersed through the park concentrations of visitor services, to encourage the visitor to sample the greatest range of the park's unique characteristics; secondly, by concentrating these activities in nodal points to retain the majority of the park in a wild unimpaired state; and, thirdly, to provide the means of interpretation whereby the visitor may acquaint himself with the richness and variety of the natural environment and the forces which have and continue to shape it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. NICOL

Thank you very much, Mr. Maslin. I think now I'd like to call on Dr. Paul Germain who is representing the Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fishery Biologists. I might just say again I would like you to stay as close as possible to the ten minutes. So Dr. Paul Germain is our first speaker.

DR. GERMAIN, 9:50 a.m.

The Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fishery Biologists, a national organization of ecologically oriented scientists, has long been concerned over problems in Canada's parks. In its parks policy statement the Society advocated that the prime function of the national parks be preservation of tracts of wilderness as living museums. Wilderness zones should be the dominating feature of any park and should occupy a large proportion of the total area, not less than 1,000 square miles, or in the case of a smaller park, not less than 80 per cent of the total area of the park. In Fundy National Park, previous development precludes consideration of wilderness as a dominant feature. This situation is unfortunate but it is appreciated that, once development for activities such as golf or horseback riding occurs, there is little chance for reclamation to wilderness zones. It is imperative, then, that the 52 per cent of the park area remaining as wilderness be jealously preserved as such for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The planners are to be commended for their stated intention to virtually cease development of the park at its present level. With a few exceptions, the Society agrees with this aspect of the plan. Objectives of the park program should not include providing for the physical well-being of visitors as the plan states. The focus of the park program

should be on providing only absolutely essential services. Interpretation to help visitors gain an appreciation of the significance of the park should be the only major activity. Horseback riding and skidooring activities should be excluded from the park as they will rapidly contribute to a deterioration of park values. Riding can quickly destroy the quality of trails and can lead to an extensive introduction of exotic plants which is highly undesirable in any national park. Use of skidoos, and other off-road motorized vehicles, is very consumptive of space, interferes with the enjoyment of other park users and impairs the environment by exhaust pollution, noise pollution, vegetation damage, and wildlife disturbance.

Development of additional roads in Fundy should not take place. The many existing fire trails should never be open to public motor travel. Those trails which penetrate wilderness or special areas should be closed to all vehicular travel, including parks personnel, as this is not compatible with wilderness land preservation. The proposed new highway into the headquarters area is not required. Plans for its construction should be abandoned since nothing is known about the biotic communities which will be destroyed. In national parks the solution to traffic congestion should not be sought in the construction of more expansive highway systems but in the complete removal of the cause of the congestion. In the case of Fundy National Park this could be accomplished by rerouting the through traffic of Highway 114 around the park. Within the park, the Laverty Lake Road should not be made into a one-way auto trail, but closed to motor traffic entirely. This road cuts through a major wilderness area and the proposed auto route would destroy the essential character of much of this wilderness zone.

Automobiles create noise and exhaust pollution which, together with the required parking and stopping areas, would cause great deterioration of the character of much of this wilderness. This road should be maintained in its present picturesque state for use as a walking and cycling trail only.

The Society strongly recommends that a separate set of road standards be established for national parks. These standards should be governed by proper blending of the road into the appropriate landscape without impairing aesthetic qualities. Application of normal D.P.W. road standards for high-speed vehicular circulation to national park situations is not compatible with national park purposes. The proposal to replace exotic trees and shrubs with native species is desirable and should be begun at the earliest date. Lack of comment on stopping other contamination of the park's native flora gives cause for concern; specifically, exotic grasses and flowers are widely introduced through the seeding of roadsides with commercial seed mixtures and through the excrement of horses. Planning should begin immediately to replace these artificial roadside seedings with native plant communities and to discontinue the use of horses in the park.

The proposal to expand the park's hiking trail system and construct a system of primitive campgrounds is very desirable. Such a system, properly designed, and maintained, provides an opportunity for visitors to discover the basic park character. The high standards of the Appalachian trail system are recommended as a model for Fundy National Park.

The Society is not entirely satisfied with the zoning of Fundy National Park as there is an insufficient area set aside as wilderness. There is little to be done to rectify this situation, however unfortunate, since the planners have much previous development to include. It should be pointed out, however, that for this exact reason the boundaries of wilderness areas have not been designated on the basis of topographic or hydrographic features as the plan would have the reader believe. This plan, as were the two previous plans, is almost completely lacking in explanation of the reasons for designating specific Class I areas. As a result, the plan is difficult to adequately assess. It is recommended that, in future, criteria for designating each special area be given.

Vegetative communities in the park have never been studied in detail. However, based on the information presently available, the park can be described to contain five general vegetative classifications as follows: wet coastal river valleys, dry inland river valleys, hardwood upland ridges, boggy uplands, and wet coastal slopes. Only coastal river valleys, boggy uplands and coastal slopes have been represented in the plan as special areas, and these are not necessarily well represented. Nowhere is a hardwood stand, whether upland ridge or inland river valley, represented. This is a grave oversight and one which should be rectified as soon as possible. Natural environment areas (Class III) should not be regarded as land banks for possible future designation to Class I or Class II. This is contrary to the purpose of the land classification system, and in this practice lies the danger that some unique park features will be destroyed. The practice should be exactly the opposite.

Lacking detailed information on the character and makeup of the park, the larger proportion of the park area should be designated Classes I and II. In this way, many unknown features worthy of preservation will be given an added measure of protection. Fundy National Park is far from being representative of all the physical and biotic features present on the Fundy coast of New Brunswick. It is recommended that the park be expanded to include good examples of Fundy tidal marshes and mud flats, typical Fundy beaches and the more representative diversity of Fundy coastal geological features. None of these features are now well represented in the park and it is important that areas be acquired to include them.

The plan states that the evolutionary concept is used as a guide to management in Fundy National Park, which is a fine sentiment, and compatible with maintaining a large area of land in its completely natural state. The wisdom of this sentiment, however, was not demonstrated in the action of spraying the entire park with powerful pesticides for the control of spruce budworm during the past summer. Man-induced fire and cutting practices in New Brunswick are among the important factors believed to have set the stage for the unprecedented scourge in this province by spruce budworm. While the 20-year spray program may have saved some forest resource-based industries from collapse, it has not reduced, but probably actually prolonged the spruce budworm infestation. Fundy National Park is simply another small area which was affected by the nearly province-wide epidemic. There are two basic reasons for budworm control programs: to keep mature balsam fir and spruce trees alive for commercial or aesthetic purposes, or to prevent

spread of infestation to surrounding areas. Eradication of the insect is not possible at the present state of the art. Spraying of vast areas of New Brunswick forest over the past 20 years may be defensible on the basis of short-term economic gain; however, there is no such compelling reason to spray Fundy National Park. Likewise, it cannot be defended as a measure to prevent spreading to surrounding areas since the area surrounding Fundy is already heavily infested. This leaves aesthetics as a possible justification for spraying Fundy. Accepting spruce budworm as a natural phenomenon in New Brunswick forests, the Society maintains that it should be allowed to run its course over most of Fundy National Park, particularly all Class I and II areas. Some limited management of forests and intensive use areas may be necessary for aesthetic reasons, and it is recommended that in these cases a very careful strategy be worked out with spruce budworm specialists.

This Society views as wrong any attempt to artificially preserve large numbers of mature and over-mature conifer trees for aesthetic purposes, since the primary objective of the park is essentially to maintain a large area of land in its completely natural state. It is wrong to interpret this to mean an area covered by as many large, mature, soft-wood trees as possible

MR. NICOL

I wonder, Doctor, if I could ask you to sum up, you're running overtime a bit. Could I have your written text after, please?

DR. GERMAIN

I would like to briefly repeat the recommendations?

MR. NICOL

Thank you.

DR. GERMAIN

Previous development in Fundy National Park has made it impossible for a sufficiently large area of the park to be designated as wilderness zone. For that reason, the proportion of the park which still remains in a wilderness state must be carefully preserved as such. Many of the future developments planned for the park must be abandoned. In particular, no new roads should be developed in the park and the Laverty Lake Road should be closed to all motorized traffic; all fire trails in the park should remain closed to visitor motor travel, and those in Class I and Class II areas should be closed to motor travel by park staffs as well. Horseback riding and skidooing represent a serious impairment of park values and should be excluded. The proposed system of hiking trails and primitive campgrounds is the one development which should be continued, but great care must be taken to ensure adequate protection to the park's fragile features. Special areas should be expanded to include all vegetative classifications of the park. In addition, the park should be expanded to include good examples of all major physical and biotic features of the Fundy coast of New Brunswick. Management of Fundy National Park should not include spraying for natural insect infestations such as spruce budworm. Control of such infestations should be limited to intensive use areas and even here control should be strictly limited. Other biocide use in the park should be monitored by a single park employee so that regulation is possible. Many of these uses should be discontinued at the earliest possible date. The major activity in any national park should be the interpretive program. In Fundy National Park, the interpretive program is greatly understaffed, and this situation is becoming more critical

each year. The size of the interpretive staff should be expanded before the beginning of the next park season. The children's nature program should be expanded and continued through winter months in cooperation with local schools. This very admirable program should be established in the programs of other national parks. Thank you very much.

MR. NICOL

Thank you very much, Dr. Germain. That was a very interesting presentation. I would like to call now on Mr. J. B. Pike. And gentlemen, when you come to the podium would you identify yourself and the organization you are representing, if you are representing an organization, so that the record will have this information.

MR. PIKE, 10:07 a.m.

My name is J. B. Pike, with the N. B. Forest Products Association Incorporated.

Mr. Chairman, members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the N. B. Forest Products Association Incorporated, I would like to thank you for having allowed us to submit our short brief on the Fundy National Park provisional master plan, which was forwarded to you at an earlier date. I would like at this time to show a few slides of some forest conditions at the parks.

This photo is taken from an altitude of approximately 1,000 feet above the trees and it covers a large portion of the seriously affected dead and dying forest. The road running from right to left is northwest of the Sussex area. All other photos that I will show fall within the area covered by this photo, and you will note that the riding stable area is about the center of the photograph. May I have the next photo, please? This is a low level photo taken at approximately 500 to 600 feet showing

dead and dying trees in the background in the stable area. The road in the foreground is the main highway from the administration buildings to Highway No. 2 in the Sussex area. You will note the grey, red coloured effect from dead and dying spruce and fir from spruce budworm. Next photo, please. This is looking northwest along the main highway through the park, taken at an altitude of approximately 400 feet; dead and dying trees appear generally throughout the foreground. Next, please. This is a mixed stand of fir, spruce and hardwood -- the photo taken at an altitude of approximately 300 feet. Fir is dead and dying; some show slight redness of current defoliation, if you'll notice in the top center of the photo. Next, please. This is a fir, spruce and hardwood mixture again showing the dead and dying fir. Also slight redness of light current defoliation scattered throughout that shot -- that photo is approximately 300 feet. Next, please. This is dead and dying fir, some showing redness of slight current defoliation. You will notice others showing some green to the tips of the branches denoting struggle for survival. This is probably due to the spraying. Some fir on the top left showing slight redness of current defoliation. This was taken at an altitude of 150 feet. Dead and dying fir trees again, shown in the same area, probably the result of past damage (the dead stubs); those dead stubs have no doubt been dead for several years. This was taken at an altitude of approximately 1,400 feet. Dead and dying trees are generally in left center of the photo, and the slight reddish tinge to trees in extreme lower corner denotes current defoliation. I had one further slide which unfortunately did not stand the heat of the projector, which pictorially illustrated forest land in various degrees of age and stand density, which can be arrived at from a management plan of timber harvesting. Our association

feels that the tree harvesting in various degrees of intensity must be a consideration in the park master plan and would be of great assistance in meeting one of the objectives of the national parks system, which is to ensure the protection and preservation of key features for future generations. Thank you very much.

MR. NICOL, 10:12 a.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Pike. It's pretty obvious that we do have a problem in the park as I mentioned earlier, and it is not confined, unfortunately, to the park. May I now call on Mr. Christopher Majka?

MR. MAJKA, 10:13 a.m.

My name is Chris Majka and I represent the Moncton Naturalists Club, a group of citizens from the southeastern portion of New Brunswick who are interested in all aspects of natural history and are dedicated to its preservation. We are very interested in the wise use of all parks, game refuges, nature preserves, etc., in a time when there are increasingly fewer and fewer wilderness areas into which one may escape. The proper management and use of them is of even greater importance. We are very pleased to see the appearance of master plans for national parks. The setting of definite goals and policies on the national parks leads to a clarification of each park's purpose and future role. Since my time is short I will not linger on an introduction, but will now proceed to some definite suggestions on various points of the master plan.

First of all, a couple of comments on the land use classification system. It is an excellent system; however, not enough research has been put into the park to apply this system correctly. The principal problem is with the Class I areas. In the park there are five major vegetative communities

which are: (1) the coastal river valleys; (2) the inland river valleys; (3) the boggy areas; (4) hardwood ridges; and (5) the wet coastal slopes. It is important that a portion of all five be included in the Class I areas. The present Class I areas adequately represent the boggy areas, the coastal river valleys, and partially the west coastal slopes. There are no hardwood ridges represented and the inland river valleys, except for a very small area of Upper Vault Brook, are not included. The zoning should therefore be changed to represent all five of these vegetative communities.

With regard to Class V zones, the golf course and swimming pool are sufficiently large developments to warrant placing them into this zone. Again, as in previous master plans, topographic and hydrographic boundaries have not always been used in the designation of zones within the park. These zones would have much more meaning if those criteria were adhered to.

Research: Much more research is needed into the park's biotic communities. To properly utilize the land use plan a much greater knowledge of the faunal zones and ecosystems of the park is needed. Before any developments are carried out, a knowledge of these, and what effect any development will have on them, must be known. To properly interpret the park this kind of knowledge is also necessary. At the present time no such studies have been carried out and we would like to suggest to the parks service that stress is put on doing such research in the future.

Resource Conservation: There should be no control of completely natural processes in Class I and II areas. This is in direct conflict with the evolutionary concept which you state will be used in Fundy park. We

therefore disagree with the spraying of spruce budworms in the park. Firstly, infestations of spruce budworm are a natural phenomenon in the forests of New Brunswick. By spraying, you disturb the completely natural situation which is supposed to exist in these two zones. Secondly, the insecticide used, sumithion, is a relatively broad-spectrum biocide, and many insects and invertebrates other than spruce budworms are undoubtedly killed from this spray. There is a tendency in the natural parks to disregard the smaller, more unobtrusive animals and consider only the larger, more noticeable forms of life such as birds, mammals, etc. We believe that a national park should be a refuge for all forms of life, insects included. Fundy Park is not noted for unique insect fauna, but then almost no study has been carried out on them. Nevertheless, spraying could cause very serious upsets in their population and might possibly exterminate some species in the park.

The Caledonia Highlands, in which the park is located, has climatic conditions quite different from the rest of southern New Brunswick. It therefore might have forms of insect life that are restricted completely to this area. Fundy Park is the only protected land within this area. All other places are subject to spraying and other disturbances. Thus the park might be the only locality where certain forms of life will be able to survive. There are many areas where more conspicuous animals and plants are protected but there are almost no insect refuges, that is areas that are immune from spraying and the use of pesticides. We believe that the national parks could fulfil this function, so I would therefore ask for no repetition of spraying here or in any national park at any time in the future. The only type of game management that might have to be carried out in this park is that of deer and moose because of an unnatural

situation. This situation has been brought about by the extermination of their natural predators, the wolves, and the great scarcity of cougars in this area. Because of this, populations of both build up to such high levels that they can cause serious damage to areas by overbrowsing.

Pollution in parks: It is impossible to protect the park from pollution completely since it travels through the air, water and living organisms. Nevertheless, the parks should be the least polluted areas in the country, in that maximum precautions against pollution should be taken. The parks should have the most up-to-date equipment to deal with sewage and other pollutants. Why then, are there still septic tanks used in the parks when these are now considered obsolete? Have facilities for treating sewage kept pace with usage? Is there any effort being made for a pollution control program in the national parks? Evidently there is a need for these since the following are found in the parks: (1) Two sewer pipes, one wooden and one metal, pour effluent into Alma Marsh. This is the only sample of tidal marsh presently represented in the park. It is unfortunate to have it polluted thus. A sample of water taken from a small pond in this marsh yielded a coliform count 200,000 plus per 100 mm. (2) An effluent carrying pipe flows into MacLaren Pond. A sample of water taken from near the pipe was analyzed and showed heavy pollution. (3) At Point Wolfe another pipe flows into the Point Wolfe River. "No swimming" signs have been erected here. Why? (4) At Lakeview the water from the sewage lagoon will be running off into the headwaters of the Point Wolfe River. This would affect the entire river system. (5) Why is water in the spring on the golf course unfit to drink? All of these situations should be remedied as soon as possible to prevent further impairment of the park.

Interpretation: Interpretation is one of the most important programs in the national park, yet relatively little attention is paid to it. Over the last several years there has been a great increase in the interpretative contact that is comparable to that of no other activity, yet there is still insufficient interpretative staff to carry on as large a program as should be. We would recommend that the number of interpretive staff, both permanent and seasonal, double before the next summer. Since the existence of a children's nature center in the park is not mentioned, nor are there any provisions made for its future in the master plan, we would like to urge that this valuable interpretive service to the young and receptive generation be continued and expanded. Hopefully in the future the concern for nature in national parks would be in this way far greater than today.

Development: The construction of roads in a park should be kept to an absolute minimum to reduce the impairment caused by them. Therefore we would recommend that the proposed parkway from the Point Wolfe Road to Highway 114 not be constructed. The need for such a parkway is not great and the traffic congestion at headquarters can be relieved by other means such as the acquiring of leases of the commercial services as suggested in the provisional master plan. Besides which, nothing is known about the biotic communities which this proposed parkway would disturb or destroy. Also within the park, the Laverty Lake Road should not be converted into a one-way auto trail, but instead closed to traffic. Either some form of mass transportation should be considered, or else it should be left for walking and cycling only. To run large numbers of cars through this wilderness area of the park would be a great disturbance; it is a truly beautiful woodland road and should be left that way.

The master plan states that sluice gates will be constructed in the Point Wolfe River Dam to assist salmon spawning in the river. This is an excellent idea; however, the construction of fish ladders would be of more interest to park visitors and by this method Point Wolfe Pond will not have to be emptied -- an act which would have serious consequences on several beavers living in the pond. These beavers are the object of daily beaver watches, a popular interpretive event conducted in the park. We would therefore propose that this be done instead of building the proposed sluice gates.

There is no place in any national park for motorized off-road vehicles, especially snowmobiles. These are very destructive, create much wildlife disturbance, and are a source of air and noise pollution. Moreover there is no great need for them to use the park as there are ample places outside it for this kind of activity. Snowmobiles, hovercraft, and the new all-terrain vehicles pose a great threat to the national parks if they are permitted in them.

Fundy National Park is not representative of some of the outstanding features of the Fundy coast. It is recommended that the park be expanded to include samples of the great tidal marshes and expansive mud flats which are very typical of the Fundy coastline, especially the inner reaches of the Bay. A greater variety of geological features should also be included.

In conclusion I would like to say that despite my criticisms I believe this to be the best of the three provisional master plans thus far prepared. The parks service seems to be gaining experience in preparing

them and possibly some of the ideas brought up at previous public hearings have been brought into use. Thank you.

MR. NICOL

Thank you very much, Mr. Majka. It's not our purpose nor our intention to carry on a discussion by the panel on the various papers; otherwise our time would run out. However, there are two points I would like to make: that septic tanks are acceptable under the most stringent rules of the federal Department of Health and Welfare, and in the park all human waste is subject to sewage treatment at the moment. One case of a shower waste being discharged without treatment exists and this is being corrected this winter.

I suggest that we break for 10 minutes now. There's coffee available over on my left, your right, and I would ask you to try and adhere to the 10 minutes, please.

COFFEE BREAK

MR. NICOL

I call on Mr. Scott now.

MR. SCOTT, 10:37 a.m.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. I am very happy to be here this morning. I am representing the Sackville Town Council. I don't wish to scare anybody in this audience, but big headlines in the Moncton Daily Times this morning "Coffee addiction -- part of our drug culture" -- think that over. Too many coffee breaks.

We in Sackville are very proud of the Fundy Park; we think it's a great tourist asset to the province. We in Sackville are right at the gateway between the three Maritime Provinces: New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Two miles from Sackville, Aulac, where we have the three information bureaux. And it is always amazing to me when I drive over there to talk to some of the tourists that they know nothing, or very little, of the Province of New Brunswick. They know about Nova Scotia; they feel that when they have visited Nova Scotia they've seen it all, and they're starting for home. I visit the Fundy Park myself several times each year. I always have found the staff very helpful, courteous and friendly. I do have one little beef: each year I buy a trout fishing license; when I go down there the first thing I want is another license; I have to shell out \$2.00. It's not the principle of the thing -- it's not the sum of money, rather, it's the principle of the thing. Last year not only did I not catch any fish, as a matter of fact I have never caught any fish in the park yet, but I broke my rod, so I think I'll sue the government for a new rod.

This brief, Mr. Chairman, a brief from the Mayor and town councillors of Sackville, presented to Mr. J. H. Gordon, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Recommendations for the Provisional Plan for Fundy National Park

The general aims of this brief are to present two projects to add to the pleasure of visitors to the park:

- (1) There is a need for an increase in the number of service units for trailer parking;

- (2) More approaches to the park should be provided.

Anyone who has visited the park in a trailer realizes the present number of serviced units is inadequate. A wait of three or four days is frequent which means that some tourists don't stop as planned. Their vacation time may be limited so they can't wait, or they may feel impatient with the delay and push on to try their luck in the parks in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. It is a well known fact that for years many tourists, especially those entering New Brunswick at Aulac, have asked why there is no car ferry service at some point to cut out a long drive up the river and then down to reach the park. Years ago there was a passenger ferry service from Dorchester Cape to Hopeful Cape and this might well be used again in the form of a car ferry. Owing to the rise and fall of the tides, the ideal and truly modern solution would be to introduce the use of hovercraft. As well as being far more efficient, this would be a tremendous attraction. Two engineers were consulted regarding the use of the existing floating dock at Dorchester. Both agreed it would not be feasible to use it for moving automobiles. One more suggestion: add more improvements and publicity for the beautiful scenic route to the park by New Horton and Waterside, turning at Dennison's Beach to join existing main roads at West River. This road is known to very few and is well worth being developed as an alternate route beginning at Albert.

In summary, it is respectfully suggested to increase serviced units within the park, to establish a car ferry or hovercraft service

linking Dorchester and Hopeful Cape and the improvement of an alternate approach along the shore from Albert to Dennis Corner.

N. A. Hessler, Major; Councillor Roy B. Scott.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity of presenting this brief.

MR. NICOL

Thank you very much, Mr. Scott. We have a copy of the brief? Thank you. I'd like to call now on Mr. Stanley Vass, please.

MR. VASS, 10:43 a.m.

Mr. Chairman, members of the panel

MR. NICOL

Excuse me, Mr. Vass. Would you identify yourself on the mike and the organization you represent, please?

MR. VASS

Yes, certainly. My name is Stanley Vass. I am a biologist from Prince Edward Island, and I'm here to present a brief on behalf of the P.E.I. Conservation Association.

The National Parks Act states, among other things, that our national parks are dedicated -- quotation -- "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment". This brief deals with educational facilities of national parks in Canada, or more specifically, with those persons whose duty it is to implement this educational function, namely park naturalists. The educational function of national parks is

expressed by a word borrowed from the parks systems of our southern neighbours. This is interpretation. The job of park naturalists is to interpret the natural and human history of the park environments to the public. Such interpretation is accomplished through a variety of media, talks, films, on site exhibits, wayside signs, publications, printed brochures, visitor centers, and summer programs of guided walks, auto tours and other person-to-person communication with visitors to our national parks. An outdoor educational program such as this must rely upon professional persons possessing abundant skills and communication arts, as well as university education in one or more fields of natural science. It is no small order. Park naturalists presently employed within our national parks are dedicated, responsible persons, whose deep concern for unspoiled natural environment within these natural sanctuaries enables them to communicate this love of the natural world to the public in meaningful terms. Yet the position of park naturalists within the administrative structure of the parks does not, in our opinion, enable these employees to function in a fully professional manner. There are many reasons for this and we do not wish to explore all of them here. It is sufficient to state that individual park administrations are not structured to accept university trained environmental personnel and to provide them with a climate which allows development of their talents. We feel that administrative changes are clearly needed so that park naturalists can devote their time and energies to their true role within the parks system -- namely the interpretation of a total park resource. Presently naturalists are involved with a host of administrative details which consume too much of their time. Due to this, most naturalists are not able to truly know the ecological structure of their respective parks,

especially when these are of considerable size. But having an intimate knowledge of the total park environment is only half of the naturalist's task. The actual interpretation of this comes later. Photographs for illustrated talks must be taken, scripts written, narratives for on site exhibits, wayside signs and self-guiding trails must be prepared. These are all skilled professional tasks and they require an atmosphere of freedom for creativity divorced from details of administration. Otherwise no worthwhile interpretive results can be obtained. We feel the present administrative structures do not allow full recognition of this creative process. Many naturalists spend their weekends and free time preparing interpretive materials that should be prepared during regular working periods. An examination of other Canadian institutions and government agencies dealing with environmental matters will show that their staff biologists, geologists, and other natural science personnel, are able to devote their expertise and energies to their stated functions. The field staff of the Canadian Wildlife Service is an example. In these agencies the professional status of employed environmentalists is recognized. We do not feel that this is the situation with parks naturalists now working within Canada's national parks. We suggest the following changes within the park's administration, which we feel will enable park naturalists to function as professional environmentalists.

First of all, we propose the employment of a resource coordinator within each national park. This person would be a university graduate in ecology, preferably with a Master's Degree. His function would be coordination of all matters dealing with park's resources. He would coordinate the activities of the interpretive service and the warden service within each park. This person would be directly responsible to

the park superintendent; he would also have contact with the regional naturalist and regional forester. These latter persons serve as staff liaison between regional office and park naturalists and wardens respectively.

The resources coordinator would also have responsibility over environmental values within the parks and make recommendations concerning problems of environmental deterioration and management. Further, the resource coordinator would be responsible for coordinating all research projects proposed by park naturalists. He would also be involved in all stages of park planning within the individual parks. With the position of resource coordinator firmly established, the park naturalist would be relieved of the day to day administrative program details. Most important, both park wardens and naturalists would be able to communicate with, and through, a person who is fully aware of environmental science and resource management. Presently this seems definitely not the case in most national parks in Canada and is the source of much frustration on the part of parks naturalists.

We further suggest that the strictly administrative function of the park be placed side by side with the resource management and interpretive functions. The resource coordinator would have a place on the administrative chart equal to that of the present operations manager and administrative officers. Thus, two equal but distinguishable units would operate within each park. The administrative function would manage and operate such matters as visitor services, finance and maintenance construction; the resource function would manage and plan park resource use and interpretation. These two basic functions would then exist as recognized

units with a free flow of information and consultation between them.

We feel that such an administrative structure would place greater emphasis on the real reason for national parks, as stated on page 5 of the National Parks Policy: "Our most fundamental and important obligation in the administration of the Act is to preserve from impairment all significant objects and features of nature in the parks. This is the very reason the parks were established." In our view, present administrative practices are not living up to the mandate stated in the National Parks Act. Within our proposed structure the role of park naturalist would be a broadly based educational one. He would plan and conduct a total interpretive program at each park. He would recommend methods of protecting environmental values in each park to the resources coordinator. He would be involved with all aspects of planning which affect the park environment and recommend planning techniques based upon his ecological understanding of the park's resources. These would be presented to the resource coordinator. To increase the professional status of park interpreters, I strongly urge the park administration to actively encourage and support the presence of park naturalists at conferences, seminars, workshops and symposia dealing with conservation, land management, outdoor recreation and environmental matters. Presently, park naturalists seem to be working in isolation from an increasing body of professional knowledge represented at such important conferences, and due to this are not being kept informed of the vast changes taking place in the management of our country's resources. This is indeed unfortunate. It must be corrected if park interpreters are to apply tested scientific criteria to their environmental roles. Naturalists employed by the national parks

services should be able to transfer throughout the national parks system on a national basis. At present staffing of park naturalists is performed mainly on a regional basis, resulting in a lack of coordination and communication between interpreters throughout the country. Free access to employment and information concerning such employment on a national scale is vital to the growth and experience of both park interpreters and of interpretation within our parks.

These, then, are our proposals for infusing more meaning into the real value and philosophy of our national parks as stated in the National Parks Act. National parks are a special natural resource, they are not strictly mass recreational areas. The real resource involved here is the resource of natural beauty and unspoiled environments, and therefore serious consideration must be given to the protection of quality in these sanctuaries. It seems to us that park naturalists are best qualified to assess such features. Their role is not only educative but aesthetic, and such values we cannot measure with a yardstick. They are values which belong in national parks for their very being. The Prince Edward Island Conservation Association is very pleased to be given this opportunity to present these recommendations at this public hearing on Fundy National Park. We are deeply concerned about the future of our national parks, and sincerely dedicated to the philosophy upon which these parcels of our natural heritage are based.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. NICOL

Thank you very much, Mr. Vass. That was a very interesting presentation. I would like to call now on Mr. Polley, please. I might add that anyone

speaking from prepared notes, would they please leave us a copy of the prepared notes; it will help us in recording the meeting. Thank you.

MR. POLLEY, 10:55

Charles Polley, Moncton Fish and Game Association.

We have seven points that we are suggesting or commenting on. The first point is the expansion of the park in the direction of the Saint John area. Second point comments on the fish passage problem in Point Wolfe River.

The first point, the expansion of the park in a westerly direction; second, the Point Wolfe River fish passage problem; third point, the protection on the existing rivers; fourth, control hunting; fifth, an objection on new highway systems in the park; sixth, comment on snowmobiles; seven, comment on hiking trails.

First of all, we propose that the park expand to the approximate area of Saint Martin's, perhaps to near the Little River area. This would add about 20 miles of shoreline, 150 miles of square mileage. We are making comparisons here with present parks in eastern Canada and it seems relatively small in area or coastline coverages. We have various examples; I won't mention them.

In conjunction with this remark, I might compare this with the problem that the U.S. National Park people are having along the Atlantic sea-coast, Gulf of Mexico, and so on. They are having a heck of a time to find land for people to go out and enjoy nature. One example would be Fire Island, off the coast of Long Island, New York. An observation of

the park there -- it's now made up in segments. At least that is the impression we have. They are not even able to have a continuous shoreline joined together, but they have to take what they can get, just little bits and pieces. It's getting that bad. So with this park area so near the urban belt of New York, Toronto, and so on, we feel that some day, maybe 20 years from now, this land may be bought up and, let's say, kept for maybe private purposes denying the public access to same. Another example is Nova Scotia. Apparently many areas along the coast are now no longer accessible to the public, and this is not in the better interests of the public, in our opinion.

The park is unique, and I won't go into that -- we obviously know that. The boundaries that we are proposing are just sort of very rough, but we would start from the present Lakeview entrance and follow the Shepody Road in a westerly direction, and then more or less hover along a roadway. This is to make it easier to draw the line, gradually going south, eventually going beyond the Big Salmon River and, of course, we would like to have this unique river included in the park. It has fairly good fishing and it's a very beautiful area due to the natural features. Another point would be the sea coast. Now some people, when I talked about tourism; this would be a good selling point for them. To encourage boating along the coast - we don't seem to have too much on boating in this park - and what we are suggesting is to say, have tours or encourage boating along the coast from St. Martin's to Alma. We have two small, what I call harbours or ports, where we could, according to the tide levels at different times of the day, start from either the southern port or the northern one and have a half-day cruise along the seashore to really get

to see and enjoy this because I don't think -- hardly any people in here have seen this coastline and it is very beautiful. This part of the park that no one sees. And I might add that, even if we did build the road along the coast in the park such as some are advocating, a scenic route, I don't believe you would see this from these roads. You have to get out of the car, use your legs a little bit and walk the coast, or get in a boat and really see it. It would also be a good vantage point from a photographer's point of view. I won't push this one any more. There are a few inconveniences, but we feel that they aren't that bad; one was the immediate investment in buying the land. The only barrier we can see at the present time is the timber value.

Second point -- the maintenance or administration costs. These shouldn't be too bad because this would be virtually left as a wilderness area with hiking trails, and so on.

Problems for relocation or rehabilitation of permanent residents; we don't believe there are any living in this area now. There are some seasonal dwellings, but they seem to be few. It would interfere with a few woods operations, but we are not too sympathetic in this line -- right or wrong, we are not. The woods operations denude the land, so on and so on. This will probably cause a few jobs to be lost but we feel that this may be balanced by a few extra park personnel. And, I'll stop mentioning on this point, it's all written down.

Part II -- the fish passage problem on the Point Wolfe River.

We sort of feel it's on the road here, but it's about time that someone starts to do something about it. The fish have been denied access to this

good area for quite a long time and we are of course pleased to see that it is on the existing plans. Either the dam should be removed if it isn't feasible to build a fishway, or of course, build a proper fishway to ensure the Atlantic salmon and sea trout passage up this area. Perhaps I could also add that there aren't sufficient holding areas such as fishing holes as you call them. Perhaps they could be created artificially -- not too many of these, but just enough to protect the fish and sustain them as well. Naturally, being a fish and game club, we are interested in fishing from another point of view, the protection aspect. We have had different reports about illegal fishing, jigging and netting, on the Alma River -- mainly jigging, of course, We are asking for more protection on this river and, when the Point Wolfe River is restored, on this one as well. Even more reason: once the hiking trails are built along the rivers there will be more people using them and again subject to more possibility of illegal acts. A suggestion in this respect that might assist, especially in the protection of salmon, would be to make these scheduled rivers in other words, fly fishing only, such as the Big Salmon River. I think the big problem here is people walking around with treble hook lures, jigging these fish, and if it's fly fishing only it may eliminate some of this, possibly. Control of hunting -- with the possible expansion of the park, and the building of other parks in this province by provincial authorities or what have you, many people are slowly being denied access to wood lines, are being denied the privilege, you might call it, of hunting ... Two minutes?

MR. NICOL:

One

MR. POLLEY

One? and we would like to see some form of limited hunting in the new section. Something under control, something that could be well controlled. Perhaps a three-week season in November when the tourist season is right down to nothing. It may bring a few people in the area. Limited to a draw system, and perhaps they could be accompanied by some park personnel -- perhaps.

Part V -- it's an objection. We are not in favour of any new highways going through the park. This does not apply to the proposed changes to 114 and the Laverty Road nature trail. We are against what some people are advocating as the proposed Fundy trail, going through this wilderness area along the coast into the park, and we are categorically against this. We feel hiking trails would be preferable, and this type of activity.

Two more points: Snowmobiling -- we are not against snowmobiling as such, but they should be limited to, say, the maximum use would be the seven areas now, providing that their compatibility with the present wildlife in the park is studied so that the animals aren't harrassed, that this noise doesn't disturb them too much. An example of why we are wondering about this is on Sundays many people go to the park to enjoy deer sighting, for example, or moose sighting, and with too many of these machines roaring around, they are certainly not going to be sighted by the Sunday drivers, so to speak. We might add the snowmobile has given many people the opportunity to go out during winter and enjoy outdoor recreation, so it has made a contribution.

Last part -- the concept of the hiking trail -- we feel it's a very good idea because it gets people off their fannies and out using their limbs. And this is the idea behind the parks, get them out to see nature.

In conclusion, there seems to be a problem with the parks, and it's marketing the idea of the park to the general public. We seem to know so little about the park; I picked up some literature coming in here I hadn't seen before, and I didn't know it existed. Perhaps I didn't look for it, but we feel you should do a better marketing job to sell the idea, the features of the park; make sure people know something about it. It seems to be hidden off in a corner somewhere and --- better marketing.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 11:07 a.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Polley. Can I call on Mr. Bill McDonald now?

MR. McDONALD:

I'm Bill McDonald, Coordinator of Southeastern New Brunswick Tourist Bureau.

The provisional master plan for Fundy National Park is based on the National Park Act. The Act states that the parks are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment. Such parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. The provisional master plan also states that Fundy Park is a major tourist attraction with records showing many thousands of visitors. From my viewpoint after reading the material and studying the maps with which we were supplied, I realize that work will

continue in the park for years to come to try to improve the present plan. But with the driving force, advertising, in the Canadian provinces to our west and the northeastern United States, it is my feeling that the present park should be expanded in size. The southwestern boundary should be expanded to reach the outskirts of the village of St. Martin's, and a good safe road constructed to join up with the Saint John - St. Martin's Highway -- route 111 -- and continue on to meet the existing highway at Wolfe Point and on to the main part of the park. With the addition of such a short stretch of highway, and with the existing highways on that particular part of the New Brunswick shoreline, we would have a completed Fundy vacation trail equal to any other scenic drive in Canada. The brief that I sent in to Ottawa had a map attached which would show this finished part of the park. To put into operation such a promotion as the Fundy vacation trail, we must give some thought to what it would mean to the area economically and financially. It would mean more work for a great many people for several years, and would indirectly help the whole area: steel work, road work, and anything that applies to this type of construction, would not come from the immediate area, but the surrounding countryside. When the link was finished, new motels, eating establishments, gasoline outlets, tenting, trailer and picnic sites, and so on, would have to be built and a steady trend of employment would develop. What a great thing it would be to have our American friends come to these eastern provinces, start with the Fundy vacation trail, continue on to the other parts of our province and spend their entire vacations in our midst. This would boost the dollars spent in our area, and within a very short time would be a leading export in dollars earned during the next few years. Bypassed communities who have something to offer are

coming into their own. Tourists are becoming tired of looking at a straight road and speeding automobiles. They want to be kept awake by the odd turn in the road, a good road having old country churches, wooden bridges, small streams, lakes and hills. This is a thing that we must preserve if we are to entice the visitor dollars to our community. It is very noticeable in Fundy park that there are close to a thousand campsites with beautiful facilities, but there are only 29 trailer hook-ups with facilities. I have known as many as 40 trailers a night to be turned away. Perhaps the answer to this would be to build the facilities for more trailers and make them a concession similar to what has been done with the chalets and the motel.

For the great number of visitors in Fundy who are ardent golfers, it is most confusing and frustrating to be held up at great lengths on practically every tee. Would an additional nine holes added to the present course, or even an additional nine-hole course in some other part of the park, even it only be a par 3 layout, wouldn't this be an asset to the present recreational facilities. An addition to the hobby shop and more consistent hours, with a longer season, would help. Perhaps an animal enclosure where small animals could be viewed from close up, and released each fall to their native habitat; and a lighthouse, without a beacon, placed on the shoreline, near the swimming pool, would become photographic attractions.

If the present accommodation facilities in the park were winterized, then snowmobiling, ice skating, tobogganning, and skiing could become major winter attractions. The motel, chalets and village accommodations could also be used for spring and fall conventions. Fundy National Park is a great place for native Canadians to visit and enjoy. It is also a great

place to attract tourists to our area, which helps the entire province. Let us have something for these people when they arrive. If we have it, they will stay longer and leave a good deal of tourist dollars. If we don't have it, they will leave within our midst with a bad impression and tell their friends. Word of mouth, if good, is the best advertising we can have. If bad, it can be very damaging.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 11:13 a.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. McDonald. Can I call on Mr. J. A. Smith now, please?

MR. SMITH

My name is Jack Smith, representing the Sussex Jaycees.

Mr. Chairman and the panel, ladies and gentlemen. The Sussex Jaycees wish to commend the National and Historic Parks Branch for the manner in which they have presented their comprehensive Fundy National Park provisional master plan. We have studied your report in committee and agree the general theme regarding the maintenance and development of resources to the most natural state possible would be the complete, continuing, and final objective of the Department. The purpose -- to enable the study and enjoyment of nature as it is intended. The Sussex Jaycees cannot criticize the plan in any way. However, we wish to make the following observations, which we believe will add to and easily become associated with the total plan.

(1) The winter use of the park by the establishment of regulated snowmobile trails is agreeable; however, we believe a ski slope and lift

could be located on a hill leading down from the Chignecto area. This popular sport would add to the use of park facilities, and help support the declined winter economy of Alma; a ski slope and trails would complement the general theme by allowing the observation of nature in winter.

(2) The swimming pool facilities are now over-burdened and we submit that other pools should be constructed at the major camping areas, for instance, Chignecto.

(3) A number of electrical outlet sites should be located at each campground for those campers who wish a hook-up for electrical appliances.

(4) A regular short-timed patrol by park rangers or commissionaires on all main park roads should be maintained on a twenty-four hour basis.

(5) The encouragement of retail trade, for instance, service stations, restaurants, groceries, gift shops, at the Lakeview entrance would be considered desirable. These businesses would be located outside the park property as the master plan advises. We feel this is necessary for the comfort and convenience of the campers at the Lakeview area who would have to drive 12 miles to Alma for shopping privileges. The Sussex Jaycees wish to express their thanks for the opportunity for presenting this brief and wish to ensure the Department of our full cooperation in the future.

MR. NICOL

....Sorry -- a little administrative mix-up. Thank you very much, Mr. Smith. We like to have the support of all organizations we can. I would like to call now on Mr. Reg Whynott, and while he is coming forward -- I don't know whether I mentioned this morning, Mr. George Watson, of the

Canadian Wildlife Service, which is an associated Branch with our own Branch, normally sits on the panel with us. He unfortunately couldn't be here today.

MR. WHYNOTT, 11:17 a.m.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Reg Whynott. I'm the General Manager of the Saint John Board of Trade. We represent some 650 businesses and industries in the Saint John area. Our brief will be . brief. It refers primarily to that section in the policy booklet which refers to national shorelines. Our tourist committee of the Saint John Board of Trade has had several meetings, has discussed the property in question in our particular brief with the owners of the area and I'd like to call on our Chairman of our Tourist Committee, Mrs. Mary Ruth McQuarrie, to highlight our brief.

MRS. McQUARRIE, 11:18 a.m.

Mr. Chairman and members of the hearing. In response to the federal government's call for public views on the provisional master plan development for Fundy National Park, the Saint John Board of Trade wishes to raise its voice and be heard. Tourism is the second largest industry in the Province of New Brunswick, surrendering supremacy only to forest products. It is with this in mind that the Saint John Board of Trade is eager that its suggestions be taken seriously, with much consideration and foresight. We are asking that consideration be given to extending the boundaries of Fundy National Park westward to include that part of Saint John county which would provide the visitor with a scenic coastal drive along the shore of the Bay of Fundy and preserve the natural beauty of this area. This route would include such park facilities as

camping and trailer sites, nature walks, scenic lookouts, and Fundy beaches. The extension of the boundaries would be approximately 25 miles westward. Fundy National Park, one of the smallest national parks in Atlantic Canada, is tucked into an 80 square mile area and is 79 miles from the city of Saint John, the largest city in the province, with a population of 103,000. The present park facilities are being utilized to their limit by visitors and residents alike, and the proposed expansion as mentioned in the provisional master plan will help alleviate this congestion. But while we agree with most of the proposals, we cannot see that the expansion of the boundaries, as listed in the provincial master plan, will do that much for the park other than make it an interesting place to visit -- a park that has modern facilities like many other parks in the country, and a park that is a convenient overnight stop for visitors. It would seem that we are missing the essential part of the plan: Fundy -- the Bay of Fundy, that is the drawing magnet for visitors, and when they come to Fundy National Park, they find no access to the rocky, rugged shores of which they have heard so much. Here lies disappointment, so off they go to Cape Breton Highlands, or Prince Edward Island, where they can find highways that curve around the hills, and the visitor is afforded spectacular views in every direction. But at Fundy they are prevented from taking the most spectacular drive of them all, and this is what our brief is all about. The Bay area in the park is not suitable for swimming, and there is no access to the fantastic shoreline which extends from the present park boundaries to St. Martin's in Saint John County, save the spot known as Martin Head. We are speaking of a 25-mile stretch of deep ravines, rocky shores, valuable timber land, and spectacular views of the Bay of

Fundy. The development of this area within the confines of Fundy National Park would open up a whole new frontier for New Brunswick's vital tourist industry.

In presenting our proposal we should like also to emphasize the growing importance of winter sports as an attraction for both the people of this province and those who visit from outside the province. The use of Fundy National Park and other national parks should not be confined to the summer months. Some sections of the existing park, as well as sections along the route of this proposed coastal road, could be designed and prepared to provide new opportunities for enjoying one or more of the traditional winter sports, in particular, skiing.

In summary, we would recommend the following:

- (1) An extension of the park area in the shape of a strip of land along the shore of the Bay of Fundy for approximately 25 miles;
- (2) Provision of a scenic two-lane, coastal route, linking St. Martin's with the existing road system in the park, and
- (3) Provision of adequate camping, recreational and other outdoor facilities in this new area, including picnic sites, beach areas, tenting and trailer sites, and walking trails.

We heartily endorse those proposals already outlined for further development of Fundy National Park, but earnestly urge you to give very serious consideration to both the short term and long term benefits that will result from the kind of expansion, and resultant development, which we propose here today. Our delegation will do its best to provide any further information which might assist you in a better understanding of this proposal. Thank you for this chance of appearing before you.

MR. NICOL, 11:24 a.m.

Thank you very much, Mrs. McQuarrie. I would like now to call on Mr. James Hall.

MR. HALL, 11:24

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I'm quite pleased to have this opportunity to speak on the subject of the future development of Fundy National Park. First, I must say that I'm not speaking as an expert in any particular field, but just as one who has spent most of his life living quite near the park, and who has a great interest in the prosperity of this part of the province. I might say that I am employed by the McMillan, Rothesay Corporation and work out of Saint John, but primarily I am a native of this part of the country, and I have quite an interest in it. I have always made my living from the forest, and I hope to be able to do so in future. Now I am very proud of the park as it is now, and enjoy its beauty and fine facilities, as do most of the people I know in this area. A visit to the park on a fine Sunday afternoon in midsummer is like Old Home Week. As I have said, I'm not an expert on anything in particular, but I have, however, made a living most of my life from the forest. I note from reading the literature which has been sent around, and from personal knowledge, that the chief source of income for the people who live in this area is the forest industry. This is true today, and has been for many years. I note in the brochure that there are several sawmill sites within the park area, and that one of them was closed down at the time when the lands were expropriated to create this park. Now, it gets me all excited -- I'm afraid I get carried away a little bit when I hear people suggesting that we

should let several industries collapse. Now these several industries they talk about -- collapse so that the welfare of the spruce budworm and that ilk can prosper -- include one of 80 to 90 million dollars in Saint John which employs hundreds of people. I also heard someone mention that we should consider the fishing and that the forest industries denude the area. These things get me rather excited. These people in this part of the area have lived off the forest for some time and many of them hope to do so in the future. From your literature I see there are about 50,000 acres of land in this park. I also am told the data presented in the New Brunswick forest inventory suggests that the gross growth rate of spruce and fir for forested land in this part of the province is 31.6 cubic feet per acre per year. This suggests to me that roughly 15,000 cords of wood grow on the park each year. I can't help but speculate what becomes of this. Since it is not harvested the trees must become over mature, diseased and fall down to be consumed by long horn wood borers, fungi, insect and the like. By now most of us are familiar with the spruce budworm, and the damage it can do. It was a pleasure to see these photographs in which you saw the vast grey areas portrayed on the screen here this morning, which indicate that spruce and fir are all dying in the park. And if that is not a matter of some concern to anybody, what is? If you are not familiar with the damage, just take a drive through the park and see the dead and dying trees along the highways. You won't have to get out of your car to see it. Not as many people are familiar with the balsam woolly aphid, the sawfly and a few other pests common to the forest. Well, it's one thing to protect such wildlife, but quite another to let such pests build up to epidemic proportions and spread to adjoining areas. And what about a

fire hazard? I'd like to suggest that large areas of over mature forest, with numerous dead trees and windfalls, must constitute a greater fire hazard than would be the case if the over mature trees were harvested regularly. Six years ago I was told by the company for which I work to start buying thousands of cords of pulpwood to help supply a new paper mill which was starting up in Saint John. My first thought was that the people in Albert County will be glad of this. So, one of my first stops was to call on the park superintendent, and ask him if he wished to dispose of some of the surplus wood from the park land. Now, his reply: "We have no surplus wood", was his reply. "Everything that grows in the park must live out its natural cycle, return to the earth, and be replaced in natural fashion with no interference from man. On any day during the summer there are 10,000 people in this park who come here to see the natural beauty of the area." Well, I believe he was right because you could look out the window and see most of the people right there within that 50 acres around the headquarters. Not all, however, for two of them had ventured off the paved road and they were lost and the 'phone was ringing madly with calls going back and forth to Greenwood for a helicopter to help find them. The local people who benefit from the operation of the park do so for only a few months each year. I have yet to meet one, however, who doesn't eat for 12 months out of the year. Would it not be possible to keep many of these people busy for a longer period if some of the forest products were harvested each year. This could be done under the supervision of employees of the park, or by any method desired, just as long as the products of the forest are not wasted. The value of the stumpage alone from the natural growth of wood in the park area could amount of \$75,000 annually. To this could be added four times as much

money in wages, trucking costs, etc., and should all the wood grown in the present park area each year be made into newsprint and exported at the rate of \$145 per ton, it could add a couple of million dollars to the economy of the nation each year. Much the same would be true if sawn lumber were produced. Now, without belabouring that point, and in spite of the sad sight of a clear cut area, to the west side of the park, I would like to point out that it would be possible to harvest the mature wood from the forested area without creating an eyesore. Now, in view of the fact that there is a renewable resource in the park area that is not being used at present, and whereas it is possible to harvest this resource material without spoiling the natural beauty of the park, and whereas very few people ever take the trouble to leave the prepared roads to look at the wilderness beyond, and whereas we have been told that wildlife such as deer and birds actually thrive better in areas where controlled cutting is carried out than in an over-mature forest, and whereas maintaining the forests in their present, untended state, constitutes a hazard to surrounding areas, by increasing the likelihood of further epidemics of insects such as the spruce budworm, and by increased fire hazard, therefore, I strongly recommend that steps be taken immediately to develop a program whereby the forest resources of the park areas will be put under the management of competent, federal, forestry-trained personnel, and that this waste of a renewable -- I'd like to emphasize that word renewable, because some people seem to think if you cut an area down, you cut a few trees out of it, that's the end, the beauty of the area is destroyed for all time -- but such is not the case. The trees are a crop, and when they have reached their maturity they either fall down and are wasted, or they're harvested; you can have your pick: if you prefer

numerous windfalls and dead trees, that's one thing, if you prefer the area to be cut and a new crop of young, thrifty, growing trees to take their place, that's another.

Now, this waste of a renewable resource material should not be permitted in a province which has now reached the stage where wood is in short supply. Now, here are a few ideas for the future development of the park. I took the time to talk with numerous people who were interested in this subject and these were some of the ideas I gleaned from those conversations.

It's been hinted that the park should be increased in size and it should take in additional areas along the Fundy coast. Now this sounds great, but would this expansion be at the expense of industries that depend upon the renewable resources of the area in question. There should be room for both industries and tourists.

No apparent progress has been made towards promoting winter sports in this area. While flying over the area this past winter, I saw hundreds of snowmobile trails in the snow. There are lots of hills that could be improved for skiing. They might not afford the thrills to be offered in the Rockies, but would be challenge enough to the majority of the people. The park is located at the edge of the area with great potential in the maple sugar business. You're probably familiar with the poem by Eliss Carmen: "Trees" I believe, is the title. He mentions that on the crest of a hill for all to see, God planted the scarlet maple tree. Well the difference in Albert County is that on the crest of the hills, they planted millions of scarlet maple trees -- not scarlet, they're gold -- they were a couple of weeks ago --

MR. NICOL

I wonder, Mr. Hall, if I could ask you to sum up

MR. HALL

I have only a few more lines, sir.

MR. NICOL

Thank you.

MR. HALL

.... they might not afford the thrills to be offered in the Rockies, but plenty of challenge to the majority of the people. The park is located in an area of great potential in the maple sugar business. A little leadership and imagination in this field could attract hundreds of people to the forest at a time of year when there is very little else to offer. This could also be an inspiration to many owners of stands of sugar maple who are being forced out of business by the high labour content of producing maple products, and yet hesitate to invest in labour-saving equipment. Many other ideas were presented in talking this matter over with other interested people. One was for the museum to show old logging equipment and methods, perhaps even a water-powered sawmill. Deep sea excursions and fishing trips were suggested, as well as more freshwater swimming in various parts of the park. The handicrafts shops could be enlarged, and many other things that would keep the people in the park for a longer time. I pass them along without comment.

In closing, I would like to point out that the term "multiple use", which we hear so often, should mean just that: that the resources of the area should all be used for the benefit of all the people, and in such a way

that they will continue to benefit every one for all time. I would hope that any future expansion of the park boundaries will not be made at the expense of existing industries and take away the livelihood of the residents of the area for the fleeting pleasure of the casual visitors, but rather the welfare of both should be considered. Thank you.

MR. NICOL

Thank you very much, Mr. Hall. I wonder if I could call now on Mr. Gerard Mahy. Mr. Mahy will make his presentation in French, and Mr. Lesaux will give a short summation in English afterwards.

M. MAHY, 11:37 a.m.

Monsieur le Président, Messieurs les Membres du Panel, Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles, Messieurs,

Les buts principaux d'un parc national, considéré principalement par des biologistes, sont de trois types ou même de quatre types différents:

- 1) la conservation et la protection de la nature;
- 2) la recherche - la recherche de moyens plus élaborés et peut-être plus pratiques pour arriver à une protection plus efficace de cette nature;
- 3) l'éducation - l'éducation des masses; l'éducation scolaire, académique et autres; et
- 4) le tourisme.

Mais il ne faut cependant pas oublier que lors de la création d'un parc national le but principal, le premier avant tout, c'est de protéger la nature; de protéger certains milieux en voie de disparition ou en voie de transformation, ceci pour les générations futures. Tandis cela il faudrait que la topographie d'un parc national tienne compte de ces

divers buts et que le parc national, notamment le parc Fundy, soit divisé en des zones d'activités diverses. Dans ces zones d'activités diverses nous en voyons trois principales. Tout d'abord une zone de protection, zone de protection pour les écosystèmes naturels en voie d'extinction ou d'équilibre instable; ce que dans le plan provisoire on appelait, il me semble, des zones spéciales. Mais dans ce plan provisoire, ces zones spéciales ne tiennent compte que de 4,4% de la superficie, ce qui est tout à fait imparfait, ce qui est tout à fait insuffisant, si on tient compte justement du rôle du parc national. Un deuxième type de zones pouvant entourer les zones spéciales, les zones de recherche et de conservation. Ce serait des zones qu'on pourrait appeler des zones éducatives, c'est-à-dire des zones qui comportent certaines caractéristiques des zones de réserves intégrales, de zones essentielles, mais qui disons sont moins gravement menacées par la pollution, le touriste en débâcle, etc. Ces zones pourraient être visitées par des écoles, par le touriste éventuellement, mais toujours accompagné d'un guide, d'un guide qui montrerait les caractéristiques principales interprétées dans ces divers milieux naturels. La quatrième zone finalement, tout à fait périphérique, serait pour le touriste du tout genre, et le sport et les activités diverses qui n'ont rien à voir nécessairement avec la protection de la nature. Ces zones seraient en quelque sorte une transition entre la nature tout à fait banale de l'extérieur du parc national et la nature à protéger qui se trouve à l'intérieur de ce parc et particulièrement pour le parc Fundy; voilà quelle zonation nous proposerions. Alors voici la superficie actuelle du parc Fundy; de superficie, si on y ajoute encore une auto-route, des terrains de camping, etc. etc.; pour d'ici une

dizaine d'années on ne parlera plus de Fundy en tant que parc national mais en tant que feu parc national, en tant que poubelle de Fundy.

Nous pourrions avoir idéalement trois zones, trois zones de protection, trois zones de conservation de la faune et de la flore essentiellement. La première zone vers le sud entre la route 114 actuelle et la baie de Fundy; la deuxième zone entre la route 114 actuelle et la route panoramique projetée passant par Laverty Lake; et la troisième zone de protection entre la route panoramique projetée et la frontière actuelle du parc Fundy vers l'est. A côté de ceci ces trois zones de réserves intégrales considérées exclusivement comme des zones de protection de milieu danger en voie de disparition. On pourrait avoir reliant ces trois zones, des zones éducationnelles et particulièrement la zone qui entoure actuellement la route 114; c'est-à-dire passant entre d'un côté par la zone de réserves intégrales I et les zones de réserves intégrales II et III; comme deuxième zone, la zone, la promenade panoramique du lac Laverty et finalement une zone tout à fait périphérique, du parc de Fundy permettant de montrer également des caractéristiques essentielles de ce parc. Pour ce faire, nous devons proposer un agrandissement du parc Fundy. En ce sens, il serait éventuellement intéressant que la superficie actuelle du parc Fundy soit réservée essentiellement à ces trois zones spéciales du réserves intégrales et que tout autour de ces trois zones spéciales nous ayions une zone où le touriste pourrait se promener et pourrait avoir des promenades spéciales d'interprétation guidées par les autorités du parc, ou par des biologistes, des naturalistes, etc; et finalement une extension pour le tourisme (il ne faut pas oublier non plus le tourisme car il a un rôle important dans la

sensibilisation des masses, à la protection de la nature), des zones touristiques étant replacées vers l'extérieur de cette zone et pouvant éventuellement s'étendre vers l'ouest jusqu'à St-Martins et vers l'est jusqu'à Riverside. Pour ceci, en vue de protéger, de mieux conserver pour les générations futures, les caractéristiques écologiques et biologiques essentielles de ce milieu naturel, il serait éventuellement, non il serait indispensable, qu'une étude écologique soit faite de ce milieu (étude écologique, notamment étude des eaux douces du parc Fundy, les rivières et les lacs). Etant donné justement que l'écologie des eaux douces du Nouveau-Brunswick est actuellement assez peu connu au point de vue scientifique et que le parc Fundy constitue un exemple formidable de ce milieu des eaux douces du Nouveau-Brunswick, en plus de posséder des caractéristiques particulières très, très intéressantes, cette étude nous l'avons proposée de la façon suivante par un petit rapport envoyé au Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. Il faudrait éventuellement, avant de proposer un réaménagement futur complet de l'ensemble du parc, que le sol, les caractéristiques de la végétation, la géomorphologie, c'est-à-dire la géographie, la topographie, ainsi que la morphométrie de les caractéristiques de forme, de profondeur etc, de lacs soit étudiée et des rivières également. Une étude physico-chimique pourrait être intéressante (physico-chimique, c'est-à-dire le facteur de température, de pression aquatique, de transparence, de conductivité spécifique du milieu aquatique ainsi que des mesures de PH d'alcalinité et de sels organiques et autres; sels minéraux dissous. Cette étude devrait se faire non seulement en fonction de la dynamique dans l'espace, c'est-à-dire des variations géographiques, mais aussi de la dynamique dans le temps; variations saisonnières,

variations autres que saisonnières d'années en années car il est un fait que la nature se transforme. Je ne vais pas dire de jour en jour, mais d'année en année la nature se transforme et pour permettre de prendre le moment où une espèce ou un milieu vient d'être en danger, il est indispensable qu'une étude écologique soit entreprise, qu'une étude écologique soit continue pour qui au moindre danger de disparition, d'extinction ou de spoliation d'un milieu naturel, les naturalistes et les biologistes puissent réagir pour le protéger contre une destruction future. Non seulement une étude physico-chimique est intéressante et indispensable pour permettre de comprendre l'évolution de population mais aussi une étude faunistique et floristique, c'est-à-dire un compte-rendu des espèces animales et végétales qui existent dans l'espace du parc Fundy - compte-rendu permettant de voir les espèces rares, les espèces en voie de disparition et autres. Non seulement une étude statique de ces espèces qui existent dans la zone du parc Fundy serait intéressante, mais aussi une étude biologique complète des espèces végétales et animales dominantes d'un tel ou d'une telle zone ainsi que la dynamique des populations. C'est-à-dire la variation dans l'écologie de diverses populations animales et végétales, et aussi une étude des chaînes alimentaires partant du phyto-planton et allant jusqu'aux poissons et par l'interaction de ce dynamique de population sur l'échelle alimentaire voir s'il n'y a pas des êtres vivants, des animaux, des plantes qui inter-agissent dans la disparition ou dans la protection d'autres espèces qui seraient importantes de garder. Finalement ce que nous proposons c'est une extension du parc Fundy avec la superficie actuelle transformée en trois zones, en trois zones de réserves intégrales où la recherche pourrait se poursuivre, notamment la recherche écologique

pour défendre ce milieu naturel exceptionnel (et on l'oublie trop souvent); et deuxième zone, zone périphérique à celle-ci, à la première, zone pour l'éducation scolaire et académique) et une dernière zone, zone touristique, pour l'éducation des masses, et l'industrie touristique.

Je vous remercie.

MR. LESAUX

I trust I will be fair to Professor Mahy in my brief translation or synthesis of his remarks.

The most significant point he has made in his presentation was one basically which would set Fundy National Park into three critical or integrated zones. These zones, as he has described them, would be essentially: (1) a research zone, where basic research related to the flora and fauna and the ecology generally would be undertaken, a second zone which would be oriented in large measure to research in a broader sense where school groups and children could gain an appreciation of what is occurring in nature, and a third zone, which would relate more to tourism and recreation in the broad sense. In this proposal he has put forward the idea that Fundy National Park should be expanded. And I made a note here, in St. Martin's to the west, but I didn't get what the eastern terminus would be. I'll just ask him a moment (question in French and Mr. Mahy's reply) Riverside? Yes, so he's speaking generally of St. Martin's and Riverside as being sort of the perimeters of any expansion. He has laid considerable stress in his final minutes, or towards the end of his presentation, on the need for more basic research in the park. He has mentioned as an

example the need for limnological studies which are, according to his remarks, somewhat deficient in the Maritimes, the Atlantic Provinces generally, and more particularly, Fundy National Park where there is a basic requirement to carry on more study of the limnology subject and to try and gain more knowledge of what it is the National Parks Branch is seeking to administer.

I trust I've given him a fair shake. Thank you very much.

MR. NICOL

I wonder, now, if I could call on Mr. Fairweather?

MR. FAIRWEATHER, 11:52 a.m.

Well Mr. Nicol and officials. I came today to give evidence, I hope, in a physical sense, if not in a mental one, with the public involvement in the master plan for Fundy park, which lies in the constituency that I have the privilege of representing in the House of Commons. After all it's the Minister, and the politicians, with the excellent help of the officials, and the input of meetings such as this, that must reconcile what we all realize now are very wide differences in policy. And I just give you a quick example of this: the wise owl was met by the centipede; the centipede had bunions on all his feet. The wise owl said, "The way to get rid of these is to cut off your feet", and as the centipede turned away joyfully having learned what to do, he realized that in that case he couldn't walk. He returned to the owl and said, "But what'll I do, I won't be able to walk"; and the wise owl said, as politicians are wont to do, "I'm a policy man, don't trouble me with details". The input here of conflicting policies is going to make an

interesting winter ahead for officials and public people. We realize as the public part of this, the politicians are not, but neither are the residents of Albert County, or even New Brunswick, the exclusive proprietors of this unique and lovely area. But we do have a public responsibility to, first of all, justify the public expense, although there's very wide popular approval for this part of the federal government's initiative. We also, I think, have to reconcile, in a very real way, the needs of people in the surrounding areas, and I want here to pay public tribute to the Superintendent and others in the park, who I think, from my observation, have identified and are very -- and I use a sort of corny word, but I'll use it -- a neighbourly way with people who are living and working in the surrounding districts, and I'm thinking particularly of Alma. This is a positive thing. This isn't a rarified redoubt, but it's part of the ongoing life of this province and this country. And I say to Mr. Heggie, and Mr. Cove, and others, that I think they've made an enviable reputation with the community, and if you haven't got community support, you haven't any support.

Others will tell you, but can I remind you that there are 35 million people -- oh horrible thought -- living within a thousand miles of Fundy park. This is an awesome prospect, and as I keep saying publicly, there are children in the city of New York who, because of filth and pollution, have never seen stars. And I think that in the years ahead the movement, I was going to say pressure, but I don't -- pressure is an overworked word -- the need of some of the 35 million to share in this lovely, quiet place, will be one of the most compelling things facing those responsible for its management. I hope that the very

useful information we've had about the sort of combined operation, if I can put it that way, of cooperation between the provincial department, and I agree with Mr. Nicol, that it's a superb one, the public service aspect in this province has an enviable reputation across Canada in lands and forests. I hope that this will escalate, if possible, into useful ideas for providing good access roads, particularly from the east, from easterly, through Albert County, and include paving some of the roads that would take a visitor to some very lovely parts of our province. I'm, and I know I'm through now if I say this, but O.K., I'm not too excited about four-lane highways along the coast. But I'm very excited about dust-free highways; I think Mr. Hoffs mentioned them, and others, which incorporate the very special features of history and geography and topography of this area. Cape Enrage; oh, I could go on -- I'm not one to bore you or take up too much time with this, but the surrounding area very much needs development in close cooperation with the ongoing prospects for Fundy Park, and I hope that this will continue and be increased. I have been struck by a couple of the briefs. I have Mr. Nicol rightly said he isn't commenting on the panel -- but as a public person can I say that it really is very difficult to reconcile those who would leave the budworm; after all, the park is part of the total, and the park is in effect a neighbour of the rest of the province. And I have a letter from a person in British Columbia, for instance, who said that you should let the forest fires burn in the public park because they are an act of God and an act of God will put them out. Well as a politician, I gave up faith healing some time ago, and I feel, probably some of you will think quite insensitively, that some of the discoveries of man must be used for the total good of man -- and fire me for that at the lunch break.

I urgently endorse the need for enlarging the park and I think that if anybody's got himself through the wood road to Martin Head, as I have done on a couple of occasions, he would be struck by really one of the most marvellous coastal sights in the Atlantic provinces. This, with the many other parts of the Fundy coast would complement the special features that are now part of Fundy park. There are other briefs, I am told, and I am rather like Mr. Hoffs, I hear a good deal from people. Strangely enough, I seem to hear more about the operation of the toilet facilities in the park, than I do about some of the more exotic features. I have a list, but I'll tell Mr. Heggie about it later, of blocked toilets. (Laughter) Perhaps, that's what people identify with politicians. Sometimes I do myself. Anyway, I make one more plea, and I have encroached on your time, I make one more really very important plea, for cooperation between federal departments too. I am thinking, for instance, of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, which might well be persuaded to look into the amenities that is, basic infrastructure, of the community of Alma. Alma should have water and sewerage; it's impossible for it to have that because of the very difficult -- well, very short year they have. But Regional Economic Expansion might well provide within a formula for amenities such as that; more than amenities, basic needs for communities that are very much affected and positively affected by the location of Fundy National Park at their border. I think, too, that Fundy Park on the advertising, and we haven't yet abolished advertising, the telling of the story, if that's a better way, should be done much more effectively at provincial and international borders, so that the Trans-Canada Highway will not

continue to be a very good funnel from the provincial border through to the other provinces.

So, in summary, I hope that there can be an increase in cooperation between departments in the federal sphere, Economic Expansion and the Parks Branch; for amenities in the surrounding communities; a very much increased cooperation between the provincial department of Lands and Tourists, and so on. Visitors -- people get all up tight about the word "tourists" -- I'm not in the word game, this is a heritage that we have and we have an obligation by law to preserve it. And I have one other thought: can I suggest that there are no absolutes, and surely the public service knows this, there are no absolutes in this very special obligation we have to preserve this wonderful asset. But I would ask those who have taken fairly firm positions, and quite widely opposed, today, to remember that when officials and public men rationalize this isn't just a case of averaging, and it isn't even trying to get a consensus.

Consensus politics is of no interest to people who have an obligation to preserve this precious asset, but it is an attempt and a very sincere one, and I think this public meeting, this public forum, is an opportunity to show that it's an effort to have the public share in what is a very difficult duty and trust to preserve this place for today and the future.

One last thing: people have spoken, used the analogy of the living museum. It's a perfect one, but the living museum that I know, and want to be part of, is one that pays a good deal of attention to the people who are going to make it a living museum. Thank you.

Hearing Adjourned for Lunch

MR. CHRISTIE, 1:15 p.m.

Yes, thank you. My name is David Christie. It's somewhat of a surprise to me that I'm presenting the brief that I am today. It is for the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, an organization to which I belong, and for which the Executive Director had hoped to be able to come from Toronto, to present the brief. However, since I am a local member, and he was unable to come, he forwarded the brief to me by Special Delivery, and I will be presenting some of the points now; it's too long to read in its entirety.

The Federation of Ontario Naturalists commends the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on holding these public hearings on provisional master plans and on the increasing care and study which seems to be involved in the preparation of the newer master plans. The Federation is Canada's largest conservation and natural history organization, having over 7,000 senior members and 22,000 young people enrolled in a youth program. We are concerned with ensuring an attractive and liveable environment through education, conservation, and research. We support the policy of maintaining national parks as an unimpaired natural heritage for all Canadians now and in the future in representative areas across Canada. We wish to provide a national perspective towards regional conflicts which may arise.

The Land Use Plan: We would emphasize in general that adequate study preceed any land use plan, and that mere inventory is not sufficient in view of the irreplaceable nature of this resource. Historical, ecological, and economic implications of all developments should be known to the fullest extent possible. If the park is to be the wild land

that is envisioned, particular care must be taken that development does not become an end in itself. A well prepared plan such as this invites detailed comment.

Even the best of zoning criteria are made worthless by inconsistency of application. Several such inconsistencies appear to us to mar the provisional plan. Trails capable of carrying vehicular traffic of any sort should not traverse Class I or Class II areas. Care must be taken that Class I areas are large enough to adequately protect the features they contain. As a concept of resource conservation, it would seem wiser to zone for extensive preservation, that is Class I and wilderness, that is Class II areas, and then reclassify these for wider use later, if such can be justified. The alternative as put forth in the Fundy master plan allows the possibility that wider use may destroy characteristics which might have been maintained had an area been zoned Class I or II originally.

The Program: The concept of resource conservation must be considered in its broadest terms. Aerial spraying of the whole park with sumathion against spruce budworm is not conservation of an evolving ecosystem. The spruce budworm is a part of the natural succession in these forests, and it is wide spread throughout this area of the province. Only if a strong case could be made for the park's being the sole source of budworm infestation in this region should any form of control measures on the perimeter of the park be considered. Sewage and garbage are two very real threats to the aesthetic and biological resources of Fundy park. Existing sewage treatment facilities should be rigorously checked as to their capacity, discharge of nutrient and ground water relationship. Reports of stench, peak use overflow, springs becoming unfit for consumption,

are not compatible with any concept of park use. Sewage facilities must be designed to maximum standards under maximum use. The practice of exporting garbage to be used as fill outside the park should be to maximum standards and with the hope of reclamation of the land used. Non-returnable bottles and cans should not be permitted in the park. Concessions should not be allowed to sell them and people should be discouraged from bringing them in. Creative approaches to the litter problem should be undertaken to encourage visitors to practice good housekeeping within the park.

The planting and maintenance of exotic species of plants should cease or be phased out wherever possible, and replaced by native plants. Artificial horticultural practices such as fertilizer application and the spraying of herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides should be reviewed and the feasibility of phasing this out, moderating it towards use of agents of less ecological toxicity, or replacing chemicals by a biological control considered. Some members of parks staff with authority and knowledge of pesticide problems should be responsible for this program.

The construction of a salmon by-pass to the Point Wolfe dam and the reintroduction of salmon in the Point Wolfe River are extremely commendable steps. This is an area which several studies have shown to be highly suitable to salmon runs and successful spawning. Atlantic salmon is a diminishing resource whose expansion should be carefully encouraged, and which should be a part of the park interpretive program. The interpretation of the resources of the park is what makes their conservation meaningful to the majority of the people now using parks.

The parks interpretive service is to be commended for its program. We would encourage additional support. The park naturalist has two extremely important roles in resource conservation: (1) in maintaining resource conservation through introducing people to the resources, and educating or inspiring them to use these resources in a sound ecological manner; (2) in advising the resource management personnel of the park on conservation problems. Too often the park naturalist is trapped behind his desk by walls of bureaucracy and can do neither job effectively. Popularity of the interpretive program in Fundy park places heavy loads on its naturalists. More naturalists and more concern with their training are recommended. The policy of interpreting early human history in a park like Fundy is excellent, for these early people often saw the inherent values of the land and their culture enhanced the native features. Today city dwellers are the most frequent park visitor and can identify with this earlier visitor and see through his eyes the real character of the land.

Development: Until further extensive study has been carried out, reliance on existing developments would seem the course least damaging to the environment. The rerouting of Highway 114 as proposed in the Master Plan should not be carried out unless it can be demonstrated that it will significantly reduce congestion, and not merely add to it, that it will not be a broad right-of-way, high speed highway, that there is no loss of scenic or biological resources, that it will improve the natural values of the park and that there are no feasible alternatives. We suggest that the following alternatives be considered and that further alternatives be sought: Limiting vehicular traffic to a daily

quota, encouraging people to slow down and appreciate the scenic values of the highway as it is. Surely high speed park transits should be avoided if possible. The development of the Lavery Lake Trail as a one-way motor interpretive trail poses a dilemma.. Such a trail would definitely destroy the wilderness quality of the adjacent Class II lands; yet such a development could be valuable if features of great interpretive interest are found here and not along other existing park roads, and if the interpretation of these is thought to be of considerable importance to that group of park visitors who are tied to their automobiles. Research should be done to determine alternatives. The development of hiking trails and primitive camp sites is to be commended as a practical means of managing traffic, bringing people in to wild areas, and preventing them from doing these areas excessive harm.

We firmly oppose the use of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles. Such use is in direct conflict with national park values: wildlife are disturbed, especially the whole community of under snow dwellers, bog areas can be irrevocably damaged by even a few thoughtless traverses. There are extensive areas available for joy riding and noise making outside of parks. Experience in western parks and Ontario has led to restriction of former privileges after the damage has been done. The same should not be repeated in Fundy. Horseback riding can be a meaningful way of viewing the park, but it can damage the trails to the point where they are unsuitable for hiking. Caution is urged.

Development of new technologies of locomotion will cause increasing problems in parks: the destruction of habitat, noise and exhaust emission. Unless such vehicles can meet certain criteria of

noiselessness, low exhaust emission, operation by licence only, a knowledge of park regulations being essential to licencing, they should not be allowed. The risk of damage to something which is the property of all Canadians and their descendants must outweigh the destructive pleasure of a few individuals. Careful study should be made concerning enlargement of Fundy National Park. Three major kinds of needs exist: to better represent the unique character of the upper Bay of Fundy region; to protect the watersheds of the Alma and Point Wolfe Rivers within the park, and that valuable salmon resource within them; and three, to provide a larger buffer area to permit existing wilderness areas to be self-sustaining.

Conclusion: There is a serious problem involved in the implementation of even the best of plans. Unless they are under careful, constant, knowledgeable review, they may become tools of resource destruction. We would suggest some means of continuing the excellent kind of dialogue begun now throughout the implementation of the plan. This would not only bring in outside viewpoints but might facilitate communication within the park and between local regional and Ottawa park officials. Too often park personnel are isolated in their own purposes which may not be for the general good of the park. Often these problems can be solved by communication. The aesthetic assets of the whole nation are at stake in each park, and are best served in the broadest possible spectrum if outlook, knowledge and interest are involved in continuing communication.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 1:26 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Christie. I wonder if I might now call on Mr. Gavin Henderson?

MR. HENDERSON, 1:27 p.m.

My name is Gavin Henderson, the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada. Our Association was incorporated under federal charter in 1963 as a private educational, non-profit organization, primarily to encourage the protection and preservation of parks having outstanding natural or historic significance, to promote public appreciation and understanding of the values of these parks, and the problem of maintaining them for use and enjoyment without impairment, and to promote the expansion and development of national and provincial parks systems to meet both present and future needs. While the main thrust of our Association is towards saving and protecting typical examples of the natural landscapes of Canada to be used and enjoyed simply for what nature has to offer, we put this aim first because of relentless and growing pressures to open up and develop our last remaining areas of wilderness, whether they are parks now, or otherwise of unusual natural significance. The crucial factor here is the short time left, perhaps a decade at the most, in which to secure the permanent protection of those key areas that merit the status of parks, primarily for the preservation of nature. National parks, of course, fall mainly into this category. We are concerned equally, however, with the needs for parks for outdoor recreation of all kinds, and with the need for nature and natural beauty wherever people live. If these needs can be met adequately, there will be less pressure to misuse and overdevelop the national parks. While every national park is of considerable economic importance to the region where it happens to be, mainly by reason of its stimulus to tourism, it is not always appreciated that management policies must take into account the purpose of the parks as expressed in the dedication clause of the National Parks Act.

Although well known, I shall repeat it here to give emphasis to the objectives of the National and Provincial Parks Association: "The parks are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations, and such parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." This makes quite plain the national significance of the national parks, and the responsibility of the government of Canada to manage and maintain them for the benefit of all Canadians now and in the future. A major objective of our Association is to encourage the Canadian people to see their national parks as one of the most important elements of our national culture, not just as federally operated recreational facilities whose main purpose is to boost the economy of a region and the tourist industry, a viewpoint which successive governments in Canada have too often fostered.

National parks are not parks in the ordinary sense of the word, that is, for recreation pure and simple. Each is chosen first and foremost because it is, or should be, a superb and representative example of the Canadian landscape and of a natural ecosystem. In effect, national parks are living museums as valuable as the National Museum and the National Archives, as far as maintaining and enhancing our identity as a people, as well as from a scientific and educational standpoint. That they offer also unique recreational and inspirational values is added reason for jealously guarding and protecting them, and for adhering to the highest standards in the choice and establishment of future national parks. We have been alarmed recently by reports of stepped up pressures on the government of Canada to lower these standards to accommodate industrial

and commercial interests. We urge most strongly that these pressures be resisted without compromise. Our purpose in making this and further submissions on the national park provisional master plans is not only to make what we hope are constructive suggestions, but to stress the purpose and unique significance of our national parks to Canada as a nation, and to publicize our role as a citizens' organization representing concerned Canadians from coast to coast. Although the national headquarters of our Association is in Toronto, we are rapidly developing provincial and regional chapters to foster the widest possible understanding and appreciation of park values, and when necessary, to rally support from every corner of the nation in their defence. I may say that we are hoping very shortly to announce the formation of at least one chapter in the Atlantic provinces.

Present trends in every outdoor recreation demand study indicate a continued upswing in the use and demand for parks of all kinds. A major concern of our Association, and of park administrators everywhere, is the growing difficulty in meeting this demand without permitting over use and the overdevelopment to spoil the parks, and rob visitors of a quality of experience they have a right to expect. Part of the answer, of course, is more parks. Equally important, though, is the need for a more rational utilization of our total resources for outdoor recreation through a systems approach to planning by all levels of government acting together on both a regional and national level. Without such an approach we do not believe it will be possible in the future to preserve the essential character of any of our national parks, or for that matter to provide the wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities that our people and visitors to this

country hope and expect to find. As we have already pointed out, the Federal Government, in whose hands the whole future of our national parks rests, must assume responsibility for initiating and encouraging this development. It is disappointing that the government has given no indication so far that it is prepared to accept this leadership role. In view of the fact that Fundy National Park cannot be planned adequately without taking into consideration its relationship to all other national and provincial parks in the Atlantic region, the following recommendations relate: (1) in general terms to all national parks in the region, and (2) specifically to Fundy National Park.

General Recommendations: (1) That in order to meet the demand for the full range of outdoor recreation opportunities in the Maritime region over the next 30 years, the government of Canada take steps immediately to encourage the development of an integrated system of parks and recreation areas for the whole of the region in cooperation with the Maritime provinces and Newfoundland.

(2) That the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development establish as soon as possible an Atlantic Region Scientific Advisory Board composed of qualified ecologists and other resource specialists outside of government to advise the Director of the Atlantic Region of the National and Historic Parks Branch on such matters as possible adjustments to the boundaries of the parks under his supervision, zoning within the parks, research needs, the probable environmental affects of all proposed developments in the park, including roads, and on the development and management of possible new classes of park within the region.

As the basic purpose of all national parks is to preserve and interpret areas which contain significant natural and historic features, it is vital that those charged with planning and administering the park have access to the best possible information and knowledge concerning the management requirements for achieving these objectives. Because of the shortage of highly qualified resource specialists and ecologists within the national parks service, and of the fact that in the universities in Canada there is a wide variety of competence in those disciplines relating to land management and the preservation of fragile ecosystems, it is just good sense to make as good use of this expertise as possible. Furthermore, by involving experts outside of government in an advisory capacity, public support for the parks service in achieving their stated objectives will be greatly enhanced. Too often in the past dedicated officials within the administration have lacked this support when outside interests have sought to use the park for particular advantage.

(3) That the zoning plans for all the national parks in the Atlantic region be studied carefully by this proposed Scientific Advisory Board, and if necessary redrawn in the light of the Board's recommendations. And, further, that when completed and approved the zones be delineated by legal description to give them permanence and security. This applies especially to special areas and wilderness zones.

(4) That all roads in all of the national parks be constructed bearing in mind that their purpose is to serve the goals of the parks, not to move people in cars at the quickest possible speed between two points. And that accordingly no road be built without first involving qualified landscape architects and ecologists, along with engineers in the planning process. No road in the national park has any validity unless designed

specifically to serve the stated purpose of the parks. This means that the usual criteria for building roads are not acceptable in a park where preservation of the natural environment and the interpretation of it to park visitors are the prime objectives.

(5) That the whole principle and policy of campgrounds in all of the national parks be re-examined and clarified with a view to limiting the development of campgrounds for motorized campers, and that a major policy objective be the provision of the needed facilities in suitable areas outside of the national parks in cooperation with provincial and other levels of government. We are very pleased to see that this appears to be the policy of the parks branch where Fundy is concerned.

That each national park, including Fundy, employ a full time park naturalist with at least a Master's degree in one or other of the disciplines appropriate to the management and interpretation of natural environments, and that he report directly to the Regional Director. Inasmuch as the purpose of Fundy National Park, and indeed of each national park, is to preserve and interpret its natural features, it is absolutely essential to upgrade the interpretive program and the qualifications and status of those charged with this key responsibility. Furthermore park naturalists with adequate professional qualifications should have a far greater say in the decision making, as it affects the management of the park environment, than is now the case. We are disturbed by the relatively insignificant role that is now assigned in the national parks administration to the park naturalist and the interpretive program as a whole. It is shocking to discover that less than five per cent of the total budget for Fundy National Park is being allotted to the interpretive program. Of all the activities provided for visitors to Fundy this is the only one that has

shown consistent and significant growth. Furthermore, it is the only one that fits the stated purposes of the parks. Unless enough money can be provided in the future to hire sufficiently qualified staff to do the job that needs to be done, we strongly recommend that those activities which do not properly belong in the park in the first place, such as golf, tennis, bowling, swimming pools, etc., be eliminated and that the money now used to support them be allocated to the interpretive program instead. The fact that in the Atlantic Regional office at Halifax there is only one naturalist, but anywhere from 30 to 60 engineers, is an indication of the low standing accorded to the park interpretive program by the national parks administration.

Specific Recommendations: (1) That in summarizing the objectives of the park program reference be omitted to the physical well being of visitors as the purpose of the park -- that appears on page 14, "the purpose of the park is the physical well being of visitors" -- this is not the purpose of the park, and to say that it is could create misunderstanding among the public and administrators.

(2) That the Lavery Lake Road be closed to all automobile traffic, and that instead of cars consideration be given to some form of mass transportation such as was used at Expo and Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Cycling and walking should be encouraged. The Lavery Lake road does not require widening or cut backs from the road edges.

That steps be taken immediately to add to the park representative samples of the tidal marshes, mud flats, and beaches that are typical of the Fundy coastline.

That no spraying against spruce budworm infestation or biting insects in the park be carried out, except as recommended by the proposed Atlantic Region Scientific Advisory Board, and that research into alternative methods of control be initiated. That no sanitary cutting of the forest in the park be carried out without prior reference to the Scientific Advisory Board.

That steps be taken immediately to end the pollution of the tidal marsh at Alma from inadequately treated sewage from the headquarters campground, and that if pollution resulting from the campgrounds can be prevented by no means, then the campgrounds themselves be closed. There can be no extenuating circumstances for permitting pollution in any of our national parks or to waters outside of the parks from sewage or other wastes originating in the parks themselves. It is disturbing to read on page 16 of the master plan, "that within generally acceptable limits no discharge from park facilities will be permitted to pollute park waters". The way this sentence is phrased gives the impression that the intolerable pollution of the tidal marsh at Alma is to be allowed to continue. The sentence should be concluded with the words, "or any other waters outside of the park". And, lastly, that oversnow vehicles and all other power driven vehicles, except automobiles, be prohibited for the use by the public in Fundy National Park. We note on page 16 of the master plan that motor boats are prohibited because all of the park's water bodies are too small to support their operation. We regret the implication of this sentence that motor boats would be allowed if the park waters were large enough. In our view there is no justification whatsoever for permitting motor boats or motor vehicles of any kind, other than

cars, in any of our national parks. By every possible yardstick, their use constitutes a gross violation of national park values and enjoyment of these values by the public as a whole.

A systems approach to park planning at all levels of government as we have suggested will provide the needed opportunities for these and other kinds of activities that are not suitable in the national parks. At a time when the national parks administrations in other countries are looking for ways to let people see and enjoy the parks, without even the use of the private automobile, it is disconcerting that Canada's national parks service should be encouraging the use of these noisy and potentially destructive machines. We find it ironic that the administration should be pursuing this retrograde policy while promoting the parks with an attractive little booklet called, "Canada's quiet places". Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 1:42 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Henderson. I'd like now to call on Mr. Edward Swinamer. Is he here?

MR. SWINAMER, 1:43 p.m.

Thank you Chairman Nicol. Panel members, ladies and gentlemen. I am Edward Swinamer, representing the municipality, the village of Riverview Heights, Albert County, New Brunswick.

Yes, it is indeed gratifying to discover that within the National Parks Act you have all heard here today: "These parks are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment", and so on. The provisional master plan for Fundy states: "Park policy must be dynamic and flexible" and "dynamic and flexible planning will provide the

basis for the park's existence". The background information provided in the provisional master plan on pages 7 and 8, present development and present use, point most interestingly to how dynamic the planning policy for Fundy must be. Lord Taylor, President and Vice Chancellor of Memorial University in Newfoundland, said in his speech, "Uses and Abuses of Planning", delivered at the C.P.A.C. National Planning Convention in St. John's, in September, 1969, states, in part, "I have to confess that I find the national parks of Canada less exciting than I had hoped. They are dedicated to the preservation of wildlife, yet the most interesting of all forms of wildlife is the human animal. Alas, people are zoned out as participants and zoned into the new roles of spectators. Here I commend the British conception of the national park which keep living communities, not synthetic Williamsburgs, as a part of the park scene." Yet the provisional plan indicates that authorities now wish to relocate active commercial operations to adjacent communities. Agreed that at no time should the park be allowed to stagnate due to the introduction of poorly planned commercial outlets. The park visitor, however, expects to find these resources and they are established there for his convenience. These operations are economically feasible, and sound; otherwise they would have died before now. When man visits the park, he becomes part of the environment. Today he expects convenience. So let us not destroy that area of the environment which has become part of man's existence.

Future planning: page 22 of the provisional plan, items (b), (g), and (i), should be brought forward into present planning, as you acknowledge the fact that the park has already created an impact on the surrounding region by admission of statistics outlined on pages 7 and 8. Further,

a preliminary economic study of the Municipality of Albert County, New Brunswick, conducted by Atlantic Area Consultants Limited, in 1966, states in part, "Fundy National Park had a great impact on Albert County. Tourist dollars spent in the park are estimated at between \$15 and \$18 million annually. These were 1965 estimates. Only a minor portion of this total is injected into Albert County economy because of lack of development. The national parks branch have recognized the needs for expansion of Fundy National Park. Plans are now being formulated to extend the present boundaries; exact borders have not yet been designated. This situation has come about due to a greater than anticipated influx of tourists during the recent years. The addition of the new Chignecto campground will only supply projected tourist needs until 1969; trailer hook-ups will not be sufficient number to supply the demands of tourists".

Might we suggest that this consultant study was carried out four years ago, and to date has proven reasonably accurate. A dynamic approach must be initiated now in cooperation with the provincial government of New Brunswick to implement these recommendations outlined in said report.

On park extension, the natural phenomena of the Fundy tide should be made more accessible to greater numbers. And we suggest that immediate consideration be given to the extension of the park boundaries east of the village of Alma, or perhaps even to include that living village of Alma, to Mary Point; to include most or all of the lands now lying south of so-called Tidewater route, along Lower Waterside via Cape Enrage, New Horton and Harvey.

Access routes and circulation development proposals -- on page 18 of your plan states: "The Trans Canada highway, passing within 15 miles of the western park boundary, is the source of most traffic entering" the park. It must be realized and recognized that the greatest potential tourist traffic flow at present is from west to east, making Fundy National Park a natural tourist stopover while enroute to other Maritime or Atlantic provinces parks. However, the existing deplorable state to Highway 114 on the western approach to Fundy is sufficient to discourage many tourists from continuing their eastward trek through historically and naturally beautiful Albert County. After driving only 14 miles of Route 114 into the park, and then determining an additional 50 miles of the same route to Moncton would be just too much of a poor road, they take the lesser of two evils and return, retrace their path to Penobquis, then carry eastward on Trans Canada Highway, missing the natural beauty of 114 and bypassing the Riverview Heights and Moncton areas completely. With the present upgrading of provincial highway 11, along the eastern coast of New Brunswick, and the implementation of plans to develop an additional national park, Kouchibouguac, along this route, and the extension of Trans Canada feeder routes through the city of Moncton, to the causeway at Riverview Heights, we suggest that the probability of an even greater traffic flow into Fundy will ensue. With this new north-south flow of traffic developing, Riverview Heights would then become the true gateway to Albert County and Fundy, but our existing network of roads will not safely permit this flow through a residential area of nearly 10,000 people. Dynamic steps must be taken immediately to redevelop the highway system of Albert County to adequately handle this impact. Since this influx of tourist

traffic is generated by federal programs, may we suggest a coordination with the DREE program, particularly in the case of Alma, for the installation of local infrastructure services, with the provincial Department of Highways, with local municipalities, and with tourist coordinating agencies.

Once the tourist is in the park, adequate facilities must be provided for him to enjoy his stay. Unfortunately, many tourists find frustration awaiting as camping and trailer facilities are not available, or adequate. Reference is made to the enlarging of the Chignecto campgrounds, Bennett Lake, Wolfe Lake areas, Point Wolfe, and Micmac sites, and in several instances reference is made that no additional expansion of full trailer hook-ups will be made. This, I contend, is a serious misjudgement of what the tourist wishes. Also, on page 19 of the provisional plan, under campgrounds, "The demand for additional campground facilities is rapidly increasing". It is further stated in Guidelines for Development: "Campground development will be in response to apparent need"; yet capacity tables actually show a significant decrease in planned facilities except at Lakeview. This obviously is in contradiction to the apparent need, with only 29 fully serviced trailer hook-ups now in the park located at headquarters area. May we suggest that this type of service might be increased. You will recognize that there is an increasing number of modern trailer units equipped for electrical -- electricity, water and sewage. Now owners have purchased these units for a reason. They therefore expect to find adequate services during their stay, at least electric and water service -- and they are willing to pay for this service. We suggest that the entire headquarters area be designated as

a trailer compound, and that water and electric hook-ups be provided to the additional sites along with level gravel padded areas.

On forestry management within the park boundaries, this aspect of control has been seriously neglected for years. Heavy infestations of spruce budworm have wrecked havoc and threatened adjacent forests. The defoliated trees must be removed while they are still economically useable. These areas should then be reforested, and I propose here that a reforestation program could be implemented to permit the visitor full participation in this program; call it plant a tree for survival, if you will, but let him actively participate. And I might say your tax dollars would be lessened.

On fishing: you are to be commended for the proposals in the master plan, especially the Point Wolfe fishways. However, in keeping with the concept of preservation, the park's policy on angling is inadequate in some respects. Too many small fish are taken unnecessarily, thus depleting the stocks. There must be a minimum size limit placed on trout caught in the waters of Fundy park, and we suggest a minimum size of eight inches be established. The possibility of establishing a fish hatchery and research station near Wolfe Lake.

Agriculture: if park policy necessitates the removal of the potato research station now operating within the park, may we suggest that in cooperation with the provincial and federal departments of agriculture, consideration be given to its relocation on agricultural lands available in the Riverview Heights - Gunningsville - Bridgedale areas in the Parish of Coverdale.

In summary, I believe the Atlantic Area Consultants Limited summarized quite well: "Albert County has a far reaching tourist development potential when compared with other areas of the Province. When fully coordinated and implemented, this potential could mark the county as having more to offer the tourist than any other comparable area of New Brunswick." The Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development share a great responsibility in coordinating its efforts to this end for the benefits of Canadian citizens in this eastern region. Great amounts of public funds, Canadian tax dollars, will be used; but they should be used in such a way to benefit our citizens economically and socially, and not just to provide a Mecca for the United States tourists. The municipality of Riverview Heights is prepared to cooperate in any program that will enhance the future development of Fundy National Park and all of Albert County.

MR. NICOL, 1:55 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Swinamer. I'd like now to call on Mr. Patrick Hardie. I wonder, gentlemen, we seem to have been running a little over our allotted period, if a real effort could be made to stay within the ten minutes, please.

MR. HARDIE, 1:56 p.m.

I am Patrick Hardie, Managing Director of the Canadian Audubon Society. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. Just about every point I am going to cover has been covered one way or another previously, so I will try to keep this down to the bare bones. Just by way of introducing ourselves: as a national organization concerned with the management of renewable natural resources in relation to human progress, the Canadian Audubon

Society welcomes this opportunity to comment on the provisional master plan for Fundy National Park. We consider it vitally important to the welfare of the national parks that a wide segment of the Canadian population be familiar with and interested in the management of all the national parks, not only the ones nearby or those they happen to visit frequently. We say this for two principal reasons: first, by definition the national parks are provided for, and supported by, all the people of Canada; and secondly, a person is apt to be more objective about a particular problem in park management if the park doesn't happen to lie in his back yard. We wouldn't deny it for a moment, of course, that local residents should have a strong voice in local park management policies, but we are convinced that since the national parks are the property of all Canadians, people and organizations representing other parts of the nation should also be heard from.

I would just like to comment on about seven points, very briefly. First, the Advisory Board. You just heard Mr. Henderson, of the National and Provincial Parks Association, call for a Maritime Scientific Advisory Board, and he expressed the reasons for it; they have called for this on a number of occasions, and we heartily endorse their proposal. There appears to be considerable opposition to this recommendation on the basis that if there are scientists on the Board, presumably biased in favour of the natural character of the parks, that it would be only fair to invite representatives of every other group concerned with the parks to sit on the Board -- tourist resort operators, snowmobile clubs, hiking and camping organizations, and so on. We maintain that this would be inappropriate because the function of the Board as we see it would be

simply to offer the expert advice on the resources of wildlife, water, soil and plant life, that are the physical attributes of a national park. The Board would have no power to set policy, but would be in a knowledgeable, objective position to predict the effects of any contemplated policy decision, and to make recommendations on such matters as park zoning, access, and other developments in terms of their affect on the natural assets and the interpretive potential of a park. But the extent to which the Board's recommendations will be implemented would, of course, be determined by the park administration as at present. The Board would not be considered as an administrative council, but simply as a pool of highly qualified authorities in resource management on which the park administration could draw for advice on specific questions. For that reason we believe it should be composed of scientists in the various fields connected with ecology.

Visitor Accommodation: It's gratifying to note that a top limit has been placed on the number of campsites to provide within the park for the foreseeable future. We hope that equal thought will be given to other aspects of visitor impact on Fundy National Park, such as over-use of certain trails and fragile lake and river shorelines. Determining the amount of traffic a park can withstand without jeopardizing the very values it was established to protect, must be fundamental to any management policy, and yet we have so often seen this vital factor being ignored, both in Canada and the United States, until emergency action is imperative when pollution or severe trampling exceed the area's natural ability to recover.

(3) Access: We are disturbed by the emphasis the plan places on motor circulation through the park. In such a small park, the Society does not

consider it necessary to motorize the Lavery Lake Road, which in effect cuts up over half of the already meager Class II area of the park. We believe that a short stretch should remain closed to all motor traffic. Indeed we seriously question whether Highway 114 should be permitted to cut the park in half. We suggest this road be rerouted to circle the park. Under urban conditions, it is difficult, where it is possible at all, to close existing roads, but we see no serious obstacle to closing 114 immediately to through traffic and planning seriously for its total closure between the Chignecto campsite and Bennett Lake campsite. That would leave the middle of the park clear of roads.

(4) Operating Season: We know that the park is used from April to November, but that overnight facilities are available only from May until late September. You have no comparative figures on park use month by month in Fundy, but suggest it would be desirable to make an effort to spread the visitor load over a longer period by encouraging early and late season visits, and maintaining full visitor service over a longer period, in addition to the pilot project that was planned for winter camping.

(5) Recreational Facilities: We consider the development of hiking trails and primitive overnight shelters to be of the greatest importance in developing proper appreciation of the natural character of the park. We believe that this is what national parks are all about. They should provide ample opportunity for visitors to smell, feel, hear and see the complete ecosystem over an extended, unhurried, unmechanized period of time. In our brief, presented to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources, 1966, commenting on the 1964 National Parks Policy, we stated that, by definition, all national parks

are established to preserve and present scenic grandeur, typical or unique flora and fauna, features of topographic, geological, or historical interest, or a combination of these characteristics. The Society does not consider national parks to be national playgrounds, and cannot condone the acceptance of such non-park pastimes as golf, bowling, tennis, and mass gatherings for such sports activities. The Society urges the national parks system to reconsider and revise the policy statement as it pertains to artificial and urban type recreation facilities. Even where such facilities exist within a national park, there are often ways of phasing them out and restoring the land, if not to a natural state, at least to a function more in keeping with a national park. We agree with David Brower when he says, "Man establishes and respects national parks for what he finds in them, not what he puts in them." We do not believe that horseback riding is appropriate in a park like Fundy. Heavily used riding trails lead inevitably to physical impairment in the vicinity of the trails, and excrement from the horses usually introduces vegetation which is not native to the area. Distances are short in Fundy, and horses are no more needed than cars are.

On the matter of snowmobiles, we can only repeat the Society's strong objections voiced at the hearing on Cape Breton Highlands National Park. We consider the admission of oversnow vehicles quite inconsistent with sound park management, and there were many reasons given today. I would just like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, indicative of the growth of different types of all-terrain vehicles - I was waiting at the airport yesterday, and this caught my eye: and now the A.S.V., all seasons vehicle; it goes on snow, surf, sand, anywhere, anytime; right beside it was Popular Mechanics, with a brand new -- what is it? This is a three-wheeled thing

that will take you where nothing else can: sand dunes, snow, forest trails, shoreline rocks, water, waves. These are multiplying every month; different types, not just brands, and I can't see how we can avoid a horrible decision later on if we don't stop them right now in their simpler forms. However, as I say that's been covered pretty well.

(6) Zoning: We realize that to a large extent the zoning plan has been developed around existing conditions in Fundy National Park, which while far from ideal, must be taken into account, but many options are still open, and decisions must be made which will have a tremendous affect on the state of Fundy for decades to come. To the best of our knowledge, there has been no comprehensive study of the vegetation in the park. We fail to understand how a rational zoning program can be developed without such information. I would certainly hesitate to comment in detail on the zoning proposed for the park with only the most general information on what was there to be zoned. There must be a grave risk that some valuable flora communities will be lost forever if development of a park proceeds as planned, and we strongly urge that a comprehensive vegetation study be given the highest priority to avoid serious and irreversible mistakes being made.

Under the heading, "Vegetation", the plan lists beech, white and yellow birch, red and sugar maple, as being present in the park, yet nowhere in the plan is it spelled out that any such stands of hardwood are to be protected under the designation of a Class I zone. By holding Map No. 2 over the map showing forest capability against a strong light, it does appear that some of the special areas incorporate small random portions of hardwood stands, but nowhere in the plan is there an indication that

the hardwood stands are recognized and protected as a valuable asset.

In this connection we would like to have more information on the reasons for designating all the Class I zones, although we did get some clarification this morning. It need hardly be said we are delighted to note that the visitor service centers are to be centered on Alma rather than in the park.

Finally, interpretation: in spite of the variety of diversions offered by Fundy National Park, some of which we consider inappropriate, nature interpretation attracts by far the most visitors. This is as it should be, and nature interpretation should receive proportionate attention and planning for the future and a proportionate share of the park's operating budget. Adequate funds should also be provided for the necessary field studies to enable the naturalist staff to make the most of the features of the park in their interpretative programs, and as mentioned in a previous section, to prevent the destruction of special plant communities as facilities are developed. We are concerned that there is no provision in the plan for augmenting the naturalist staff even though their activities are to be expanded under the plan and visitor contact is increasing every year. It must be borne in mind, too, that the park naturalist and his staff, when there is a staff, are responsible not only for contact with the public; equally importantly, they are the chroniclers, custodians, and defenders of the natural communities in their parks. They are, in the true sense of the word, naturalists. The park naturalist is often, alas, the only qualified ecologist resident in a park on a full time basis. I am not referring just to Fundy, I am to parks in general. Perhaps it is expecting too much of one man, with

only temporary, seasonal assistance, that he be burdened with both the roles of naturalist and interpreter -- terms that are now used interchangeably. I think Mr. Vass's suggestion this morning calling for a resource coordinator was most interesting, and we'll certainly be studying this further. The designation of staff and budget may be beyond the scope of the provisional master plan at this stage, but we urge that these important matters be given high priority in the implementation of the plan. We further suggest that less money spent on altering the landscape, and more money devoted to interpreting it, will make Fundy a worthier national park. Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 2:07 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Hardie. I would like to call on Mr. Greg Murphy now.

MR. MURPHY, 2:08 p.m.

Greg Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour. I am submitting this on behalf of our President who was unable to be here today but we have our area Vice-President, Brother Alvin Blakeney with us. I have some extra copies of our brief, and if there is anybody in the group that would like to get copies, I'll leave them there and they can pick them up at a later date.

Our brief is about 10 pages long, and I don't intend to read it all, except to comment on various sections in it, Mr. Chairman. For the benefit of the group here, our Federation represents 25,000 workers in the Province of New Brunswick and we're chartered by the Canadian Labour Congress. Including their families we represent roughly about 112,000 people.

Now, our concern about national parks: as you know, trade unions are continuously seeking a shorter work week. The reason for this is to provide to our members more opportunities for intellectual development, social enjoyment, and industrial education. Our Federation is a member of the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada, and by saying this I am trying to indicate to you that we are not being concerned about national parks today just because of this hearing, but we have been concerned all along.

Comments on the national parks policy: we will leave this to the jurisdiction of the Canadian Labour Congress who will probably be submitting a brief at a later time when the hearings are held in Ottawa, but I do want to say this in regard to the national policy. We believe that there should be a national policy, first of all, for the benefit of the staff of the National Parks and Historic Parks Branch, in order that they will have some direction to proceed in; secondly, for groups and organizations that are here today to know what direction we are proceeding in, and, finally for the people of Canada to know what the purpose of our parks is, and what they will mean to them in the future.

We recognize the problems you will encounter in trying to preserve the parks in their natural state as much as possible, as opposed to the use. The use that is demanded by the general public today is modern accommodation with all the recreational facilities found in the city. We recognize the fact that Canadians at present do not have a strong desire to seek wilderness enjoyment.

Comments on the Fundy National Park provisional plan: we note that the National Parks Policy has placed Fundy National Park in the category of a
100.

family holiday park, with a variety of activities including its natural feature. We agree with your thoughts on its purpose and use.

Land Use: we recognize the need for zoning the park into five classes. We question, though, land set aside in Classes IV, general outdoor recreation, and intensive use. We will comment on these later on, as we speak of the various aspects of the park.

Longer Season and Winter Use: we feel that steps should be taken to encourage our citizens to use the park the year round. School teachers should be encouraged to take their students on nature hikes in the fall in order to teach them to fully appreciate our heritage. We notice that trails have been set aside for over snow vehicles. We commend you for this, but with certain reservations. We hope that they will not deviate from these trails to destroy the park's assets; if this will happen, then I think this use of oversnow vehicles should be curtailed in the park. We further feel that areas should be set aside that provide for ice skating, snow shoeing, tobogganing, skiing and sleigh riding. Probably a concessionaire could be established within the park for the winter months to provide for the rental of such equipment.

Camping: we are concerned about the camp sites that are allotted in the present plans. It must be pointed out that we are moving into an automated age, and with it will come greater benefits to the workers and their families, more time will be available to us to enjoy our environment. We support the semi-serviced campgrounds as well as the primitive campgrounds. We are questioning, though, the 525 campsites being allotted at Chignecto when the National Parks Policy manual states that there should be no more than 240 units in one camping site. We

support the theory of serviced campgrounds and we agree that they should be located in the visitor service center area. We question, though, the reduction of camping sites in this area. We agree with the expansion of group camping and we would like to see the establishment of recreational or mess buildings so that they can be utilized by such groups in the winter, if they are desirous of spending more time in the bush, snow shoeing, etc.

On the question of park roads, we support the expansion of the trails and footpaths; the relocation of Highway 114 will indeed give a more scenic drive along the coastal line, and this should be appreciated.

We would suggest to you, though, to bring to the attention of your Minister the possibility of expanding the park as has been mentioned earlier today to include more of the Fundy coastline. We feel that this extension should primarily be just a motor way at the present time, with no camping facilities, etc., until the need arises.

On the question of commercially operated enterprises in the headquarter area: normally we would agree with you to have these located outside the area, but realizing the lay of the land at the headquarter area, we feel that the facilities that are there at present should be maintained there, and they should be limited to that area of the park. The plan for the one-way interpretive trail in the Laverty Lake area is indeed beneficial, especially for senior citizens and incapacitated population. Short, well-footed trails should be also designed in connection with this for our senior citizens, so that if they want to get off a bus or whatever means of transporting them through this

nature area, they would be able to do so without having to go any great distance without -- in order to return to their vehicle.

In the recreational area, we would suggest possibly the establishment of outdoor shuffleboard, chess and checkerboard, for the benefit of the senior citizens.

In connection with the fishing enthusiast, we hope that the studies that you are going through presently will encourage the development of this sport. Also, in connection with the development of further campgrounds, we would hope that in your studies that you would take into consideration why a lot of people in New Brunswick and the Atlantic Provinces are not utilizing the facilities of Fundy National Park as they should be. Maybe some kind of questionnaires could be circulated to various groups and organizations throughout the Atlantic Provinces to try to ascertain why the facilities are not being used.

On the interpretive information and promotion, the idea of conducted outings, illustrated talks and an interpretation center is indeed good, as well as the on-site exhibits. We would encourage, though, the members of your staff to try to promote the arranging of appearances before school groups, community organizations such as scouts, boys clubs, church groups, unions, service clubs and boards of trade, to explain the purpose of the park and its natural environment and services. Possibly appearances on television and radio, as well as articles in various news media would create a greater awareness of our heritage and its purpose.

Culture and Fine Arts: we note the work being done by the Province of New Brunswick in its Arts and Crafts School. We would like to see the encouragement of amateur theatrical groups and musicians to be held at the outdoor amphitheatre in order to give them the opportunity to perform before live audiences, and give visitors to the park from outside of New Brunswick the opportunity to see the capabilities of our own people.

In connection with camping and service fees, we support the decision taken by -- in the National Parks Policy booklet in arriving at fees to be charged for fully serviced campgrounds; also for minimum service campgrounds which is no fee, plus the entrance fees, and the miscellaneous permit fees. We would further suggest that said fees in connection with Fundy National Park should take into consideration the economic status of people within the region. One question that concerns us very much is in regard to safety. We would ask that you would pin-point your first aid posts that are located within the park in your various pamphlets and publications so that people would be aware where they are, as well as being sure that there are qualified personnel within the area to render assistance.

I want to thank you on behalf of our Federation to be given this opportunity to appear before your hearing today, in order to dialogue with you as to our views in regard to Fundy National Park, and I am sure from this dialogue it will be of benefit not only from our own organization, but from all people here present.

MR. NICOL, 2: 18 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Murphy. I wonder if I can now call on C. Desplanque?

MR. DESPIANQUE

I am Desplanque, and I represent my family.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. The purpose of this hearing is to gather comments and opinions from a number of individuals and organizations on both the National Parks Policy and the proposed master plan for the Fundy National Park. As an interested individual, and representing my family only, I have submitted a written brief with comments on the national policy, and there's 15 suggestions that could be taken in consideration when the final decision for the formulation is made for the master plan.

I would like to add a 16th suggestion in the oral presentation. I have read somewhere that George Perkins Marsh included in his 1874 classic Men and Nature the following observation: "Man is everywhere a disturbing agent; wherever he plants his foot, the harmonies of nature are turned into discords".

On the past Thanksgiving weekend my family had its last fling of the season through Fundy park. In little more than 48 hours we all, five of us, were able to observe one moose, a pair of big long-legged cats, three deer, many hares and porcupines, a woodcock, a grouse and a large hawk, probably a goshawk or a rough-legged hawk. In addition, we heard at close quarters the hooting of a horned owl. We surely were thankful to be able to see these animals unmolested by guns, traps, or snares, in their own environment during the hunting season without fear of being shot at ourselves. We certainly were happy to have such a wonderful park at our disposal.

The National Parks Branch prints in their regulations on its trail guides, and has it repeated by its naturalist, before commencing guided tours, the rule being "animals, plants, and all other natural features in this park are protected and preserved for all who may come this way. Please do not harm, remove, or damage them." During the week end just mentioned we came upon a shore of a lake and from what we saw there, it suddenly dawned in our minds that there is one significant exception to this rule. We observed on that shore a dilapidated, abandoned rowboat, numerous bottles, cans and other debris and the remains of open fires; the clear water showed that the lake was used as a depository of even more beer and rum bottles and cans too numerous to count. It is quite obvious that this place has been a popular fishing spot. The road leading to this lake has been improved lately, with the customary gentle touch that roadbuilders accord to the landscape. We have not been able to assess why this road of these dimensions was necessary to this secluded spot, unless for the purpose of bringing in fire trucks. The point I would like to make is that the great group vertebrates, fishes, do not receive the same protection in the park as do other animals, plants and minerals. Out of the 13 lakes in the park, only five are not stocked, and some of these are to be retained in natural state by prohibiting fishing and other activities. These lakes are the smallest in the park, two of which are intercepted by the park boundary, and two others are not much more than marsh ponds. Thus out of all the waters in an 80-square-mile park, only at the most three small ponds will be reserved as a fish sanctuary.

The proposed Wolfe River and Salmon River trails will make both major river valleys more accessible over the entire length, and thus also to

sport fishing. The outcome, I am afraid, will be that the fish will have to learn to spawn between the dumped cans and bottles. I suggest that one of these rivers will be spared of this fate. Since I have my doubts that the simple sluice in the Point Wolfe River dam will enable salmon to enter the Point Wolfe River, I suggest that the Salmon River trail proposal not be carried out in order to save this river.

I have the understanding that the original meaning of the word "park" has been a piece of ground set aside for a specific use or purpose. Personally, I would like to see the main purpose of a national park the establishment of a bench-mark in Class I areas from which the human influence on nearby areas can be measured and assessed. It should be a piece of real estate of sufficient large size to maintain an ecological community from which the disturbing agent, man, is eliminated to such an extent that it can serve as a more or less permanent bench-mark. The surrounding areas, Class II or III, can serve as observation platforms as well as protective buffer zones. To see a national park as a resource is defeating its main purpose. The present day use of the word "resource" suggests something that is to be exploited, especially if cost-benefit analyses indicate favourable economic ratios. To serve as a wilderness preserve and a bench-mark, a national park can never be subjected to such an analysis. Pyramids, cathedrals, the Gray Cup game, and other human undertakings have never been subjected to such analyses either, but nevertheless have given spice to ancient and modern life.

National parks will generate future life, and will give spice to it, directly or indirectly, by allowing a place in the world where the harmonies of nature are not disturbed by man. I therefore endorse the

policies of the national parks branch, and extend my best wishes for its endeavours that will benefit life in all its forms in the future. Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 2:28 p.m.

Thank you very much, sir. That was very interesting. May I call now on Mr. R. Butler.

MR. BUTLER

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Richard Butler. I am an Assistant Professor at the University of Western Ontario, and I really represent myself and some grad students who have been interested in this plan, and some of the other provisional plans. I think that our interest in this plan and in Fundy Park is no less great because we happen to reside about 1,000 miles away from the park. As we have heard, the park is a national park, and indeed, is international, both by its use and by knowledge of the Fundy area, particularly the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The comments which I make are made in light of the policy statement given out by the national parks branch, and the concept of the park, as Mr. Nicol has said, as a living museum.

These parks are in the care of the federal government mainly because they are so valuable to Canada and because the federal government should, above all, be able to preserve these parks without being so vulnerable to local or to specific pressures as perhaps provincial or local government levels. I have a number of points which I would like to go through. I must apologize, Mr. Chairman, that our brief has not been sent to you. It's being typed at the moment.

As regards the proposed recreation development: as a group we are not anti-tourist, we are not anti-tourist development, and we recognize very well the economic importance of the tourist industry, both to this area and Canada generally. The national parks are tourist assets, but we would point out that they are really tourist assets by accident, and not by design or by function. This does not mean that the local areas around them cannot develop and cannot benefit economically from the tourist industry, but simply that such developments as are necessary should be placed outside the park boundaries and not within it. The townsite of Alma, and, as has been suggested today, possible development outside the park boundary at Lakeview, would strike us as suitable areas for further development, rather than within the park boundaries. We view the expansion of campsites within the park, other than the primitive campsites, as unfortunate. This park is very small by national park standards. We cannot see why this development along with some other development cannot take place outside the park. To ask people to drive a maximum of 12 to 15 miles does not strike us as a very large distance to go. We find very little difference between a well-equipped campsite or trailer site and a motel. Indeed, some motels which we can see in some national parks, as perhaps in Banff, fit into the environment more so than do a large sprawling campsite or trailer site, and we would prefer to see all of these developments outside the park. We recognize by historical accident the existence of some facilities such as golf, swimming, etc., within the boundaries, and we would like to see these phased out in the long term, certainly not expanded. We have one query as regards the campsite and recreational development. On page 5 of the plan it states that the development of visitor facilities within the park will be limited by the

capacity of each zone to withstand visitor use without impairment to the natural environment. We will be very interested to see how this capacity has been worked out, because from our studies there is almost as yet no satisfactory method of working out the capacity of an area to withstand use.

Secondly, we view the use of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles in the park as an incompatible use. We support the stand of the National and Provincial Parks Association and the Conservation Council of Ontario, amongst other bodies who have put forward this view to the National Parks Branch. These vehicles can supposedly go anywhere and we would like to see them go elsewhere. We view the lack of a survey of mammals within the park as very serious. The new proposed roads, and indeed, the existing roads may well cross animal feeding or migration routes. We think it's unfortunate that a great deal of development is projected around aquatic sites which may potentially be major areas of concentration of wildlife, and until such a survey is carried out, we have no knowledge of the importance of these roads, the importance of these aquatic sites. We feel the lack of explanation for the reasons for zone boundaries is unfortunate. Cutting through the northeastern wilderness area is a corridor of Class III land and a road. On page 13 of the plan, Laverty Lake is listed as being typical of the wilderness area, and yet on page 18 we see a snowmobile and a motor trail crossing very close to it with a parking site planned in order to visit the lake. This to us is a rather unsuitable development for what is called a wilderness area. We would like to see expansion of the park along the coastline, not necessarily to any great extent inland from the coastline, perhaps in a linear fashion as

in the Pembrokeshire national coast in Wales. This could cut down the difficulty in acquiring that land which is always one of the problems which your branch faces, and it could perhaps be a strip maybe one or two miles wide. There would then be very little effect on the forestry of the area. We would not favour any development other than hiking trails within such an extended area.

Sixthly, although Class IV and Class V land cover very little actual area of the parks, I think about 4.4 per cent of the total acreage, we would point out that their impact is much greater than this percentage would suggest, both in a visual and in an ecological sense. We have heard some talk of pollution today from these areas. Such areas should, if necessary at all, be kept to an absolute minimum. In conclusion, therefore, we are against the development of any additional recreation or accommodation facilities within the park boundary, with the exception of hiking trails, the interpretive facilities, and the primitive campsites. All other development should be outside the park boundaries, and we see no reason why it should not be equally economically viable outside the boundaries as within. We urge the completion of a mammal survey and a study as soon as possible. We urge expansion of the park along the shoreline when this is possible. We urge the national parks service to give more detailed explanations for the reasons and criteria behind the selection of the zone boundaries.

We have several other specific points which will be contained in our brief. We feel only that when these steps are taken can we be sure that the park is being preserved relatively unimpaired for the future generations of Canadians.

I would, if it's not out of order, Mr. Chairman, like to address a query to you or to Mr. Maslin? I note on page 4 it says that it is quite possible that between the completion of the plan and the date of hearing some matters which are mere speculation in the document may have been resolved. I would be very interested to hear if any such speculative matters have, in fact, been resolved by this date.

MR. NICOL

The short answer is "No".

MR. BUTLER

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 2:34 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Butler. May I now call on Mr. Audley Haslam, Mayor of Alma?

MR. HASLAM, 2:35 p.m.

My name is Audley Haslam, Mayor of the Village of Alma. I am reminded as I have heard the many comments today of how different our view is, depending on where we sit. The Municipal Council of the Village of Alma submit the following suggestions for consideration in formulating a master plan for Fundy National Park. We endorse the suggestion made in regard to the production of maple sugar products. We would suggest a display of the equipment used, talks and films prepared to illustrate the method from start to the finished product. A natural location for the same would be in the maple grove on the road to Point Wolfe. We believe this would be minor in cost, and a major item in tourist satisfaction. We note also the attraction of our beaches for the tourist, especially when

the tide has receded. We also endorse the suggestion that a fishweir be constructed as illustrated in the book which presents the provisional master plan for Fundy National Park. We believe this would be very interesting and educational for our tourists to see at first hand this method of gathering a harvest from the sea.

We have noted the intention to stress the logging history of the Fundy area. We suggest a display of tools and equipment used in that era of lumbering, rather than the modern day method. This could well be illustrated by film from tree to finished product. This film could also show the massive log brows of yesteryear and the river driving to the sawmills. We would also suggest that the primitive shelters envisioned for the trail program might be like the old time lumber camp complete with tin dishes and tarpaper roof. We suggest a walking trail might be built to Squaw's Cap which is located part way between Herring Cove and Point Wolfe on the shoreline. We suggest that an investigation be made of the feasibility of constructing a wharf or breakwater at Matthew's Head. We envision it would then be possible for pleasure craft to berth and embark at low tide. Possibly the government breakwater in Alma could be developed into a more attractive area with all ugliness removed, including the stench from barrels of rotting fish. This is a favourite spot for tourists who are interested in watching for the return of the lobster boats and the purchase of fresh lobsters. We might stress here that better access be made to our beaches, and that the beaches and wharves be made more attractive. We would suggest that tours of Fundy park and surrounding area be given on a concession basis to stress the points of interest and historical background. The concessionaire would, preferably, be a local resident familiar with the

general area. Such tours could also include picnic sites. We are of the opinion that Waterside has great potential and possibly will be taken over by the government. It has very fine beaches and could be improved considerably by cleaning up the area. Already several tourists have become interested in buying houses in this lovely area. A concession could be granted to a party with facilities to take tourists for boat trips along the shoreline of Fundy park, including the superb scenery of Cape Enrage and Waterside. Picnic sites could also be included. We endorse the suggestion that the old mill site at Alma be cleaned up, with the lake developed for boating, and a more accessible road built to it.

We are in agreement with a campground attendant who suggested the installation of a first aid station in Fundy National Park. This party has also stressed the lack of information bureaus, preferably staffed by interested local attendants who know the area thus resulting in a more extended stay by the tourist.

It has been brought to our attention that some protection is required from the speeding traffic at the information wicket at Lakeview. Speed limits are often ignored and thus a backward step from the wicket, without watching, could cause a fatal accident. Perhaps a wider road or more law enforcement would be the solution to this problem.

We note a demand for backwoods camping. This fact is borne out by the number of tourists who camp at Bennett Lake and Lakeview, and these facilities are limited. Suggestions are made that more snowmobile trails are needed in Fundy Park, where areas can be encircled rather than retraced. We advocate that our provincial government, this was written before our

provincial election, (it still applies) be approached and induced to spend some of the \$200 million they mentioned receiving in federal grants to build better roads to both entrances at Fundy National Park, in order that we be on an equal basis with the new park being developed in Kent County. It is noted that Fundy Park at its peak of intended development will have approximately 1,200 campsites. Apparently it is not intended to increase the number of fully serviced trailer sites from the present number of 29. Noting also that the park policy is evolutionary, rather than fixed, surely this must dictate that the present trend in the use of this type of trailer indicates the need for more of these facilities.

Reference is made often in the provisional plan that preservation of the natural environment is of prime importance. Please note that Fundy National Park now consists of two-thirds or more of what used to be the Parish of Alma. Fundy National Park consists of approximately 80 square miles. The Parish or Municipality of Alma, 30 square miles or less. It has been the practice for the past few years for the park to contract for the disposal of garbage outside the park area with apparent little concern for what happens to it after it leaves the area. We, too, are concerned with the preservation of the natural environment and strongly object to our area being used as a garbage dump in order that Fundy Park might be preserved. We advocate this practice cease immediately and that Fundy park with the equipment and area they have available dispose of their garbage within the park. Alma village has also a large influx of visitors and disposal of its own garbage presents enough problems for municipal and government representatives.

We also note that the village of Alma, due to its proximity to the park, is a valuable asset to Fundy National Park by nature of the services it supplies to park visitors, such as grocery stores, service stations, churches, hotels, post office, restaurants, take-outs and many others. We note that in some parks, townsites have to be developed by the federal government to provide these services at considerable expense to the government. In view of the statement in the provisional plan that the service station, coffee shop, gift shop, will eventually be phased out of the park - this along with the knowledge that more homes are to be bought or built in the village for park personnel - leads us to request the federal government consider the supply of water and sewage to the area. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate water supply for the home that the park now owns in the village. Due to the topography of the area and the small assessment tax base for these utilities these are and shall be an impossibility at the municipal level. Let us bear in mind also the large influx of summer visitors and the threat of pollution and epidemics which are a constant cause of concern.

The development of Fundy National Park brought an end to the lumbering industry for the most part which had been the backbone of the local economy for many years. Local residents were led to believe by the politicians of the day that, lumbering having ended, they would supply the labour force for the development of the park. This was the case for many years; however, the passage of time has brought many changes, and at the present time there seems to be little concern for the local resident by those in position of control. Local young people find it impossible to obtain summer work in the park; so young people are imported from other areas of

the country and given employment in campgrounds and information bureaus, having little knowledge of the area, and apparently caring less, they have little information of value for the tourist enquiries. Two of these imports were caught for drug possession in 1970, and there is suspicion that many more were involved. Many who reach retirement age are not replaced, and if so, by an outsider. No provision is made to upgrade local workers, thus when a retirement occurs or a vacancy exists for some other reason, they are excluded from a position of greater responsibility and remuneration. If the present trend continues, our local labour force will soon be totally eliminated as workers in Fundy National Park.

Visiting the park administration office, one is told that the park is a federal institution available for employment to all of Canada. It seems ironical that so many are recruited to come to Fundy when none of our people are recruited for labour in other parks. We recommend that studies be made and plans laid to upgrade the qualifications of local residents, that they may play a more important role in the future of Fundy park.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 2:45 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Haslam. I'd like now to call on Mrs. Mary Majka.

MRS. MAJKA, 2:46 p.m.

I think I would rather speak than read; however, I have been known to speak too long, so I will stick to the brief. Before I even begin, I would like to throw my support in favour of expanding the park to the east. I hear quite a few speakers here mentioning the west, and certainly the west is a very beautiful part of our country. However, I think that it contains the same kind of scenery that we already have in the park. I would be very much

in favour of seeing it expanded to the east because I think it's more important because there are places that are very new, very different, very interesting, and very beautiful as you could hear from the Mayor of Alma.

Now, my name is Mary Majka; I don't represent anybody; I am a local housewife, and a mother. I also am a naturalist and my main interest is children, their education, and their future. I came to this country from Europe. I want to mention this fact not only because it shows in my accent but because it is also reflected in my views. I spent my childhood in Poland, an agricultural country with lots of land and sparse population, an underdeveloped country, where a man's desire was often nothing more than to have food and shelter and a simple, happy life. People lived close to nature. They were part of it, and so did not destroy or waste what was close to their lives. Respect, love for all that surrounds us was the first lesson a child received.

During the war I found myself in Austria where I was to stay for the next eight years. In contrast to my homeland this was a country highly developed and very densely populated: every piece of land or body of water - yes, even a rugged mountain, was a resource that had to be preserved, managed, and saved, to give those people a high and yet very enjoyable standard of life. And again respect and love for all that surrounded them was the first lesson that the child has received. When my husband and I chose Canada as the country of our future the choice was made mainly because we wanted to be somewhere where nature was still undisturbed, where our children could develop this same understanding and love and closeness to nature that we enjoyed.

Compared to Europe, Canada is a young country, and the vastness of its lands and resources have made people think differently, and feel differently, about nature. It was here to be conquered, to be used indiscriminately sometimes and destruction and waste did not matter in this land of plenty. Respect and love for all that surrounds them is not the first lesson that a child receives. It took many years for us to get used to this attitude, but getting used to it does not exclude continual questioning of it. Here we are, we have a national park, a small portion of our country, a tiny speck on the map. It is a national park, as it says, "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment, and it shall be so maintained and made use of as to leave it unimpaired for the future generations". Why then, of all places, would so many people, in so many ways, like to change it, to manage it, to make use of it, or even to exploit it, when in fact it should be only maintained and left as undisturbed as possible. Furthermore, the Act states for the benefit, education and enjoyment. This is a very wise statement because, in my mind, there should be given to every visitor the benefit of enjoyment and education combined. I find that most of the people forget about the education part. Why do I want to stress this education part so much? Because I feel that only with proper education can we plan the future of this or any other park with real understanding. By education I do not mean the acquisition of technical knowledge, I do not mean the learned knowledge of botanists, or of geologists; I mean the proper understanding of the relationship of man and nature, of their common dependence and common destination. In the provisional master plan it says that Fundy is regarded as a family oriented park, but very little, if anything at all, is planned for the children of that family group. A children's nature center has existed for three years in

Fundy park, but its future is uncertain since the plan doesn't even mention it. I thought that the interpretation for children was the aim of giving them the proper understanding and love of the park and all that surrounds them. Since this was my new venture, not undertaken by any other Canadian national park, I realized that this pioneer project would be received with caution by the park authorities. But the response of the children, of their parents, of the naturalists and educators was most encouraging. By starting in Fundy park, I hope to demonstrate the necessity of such a program for other national parks. However, in none of the provisional plans have I yet seen any mention of special interpretation for children. The children's nature center in Fundy park is run during the summer months. Let me quote a few things from the park's program for them: the complete program consists of four days of instructions, and encompasses all the natural features of the park, each day being devoted to a different area and subject: to the sea shore, to the salt marshes, the pond and stream, the meadows, and the forest. In my small center which I've set up in the basement of the Assembly Hall, starting with a budget of \$27 I boast now many attractions for both children and adults. Still simple and inexpensive, it has aquariums, vivariums, with amphibians, fish and reptiles, a live demonstration beehive, fresh flowers of the season. A small museum was mounted and live animals in simulated natural surroundings gives the opportunity to see, touch and sometimes even to smell the things native to the park. And although no signs "Do not Touch" are posted, nothing as yet has been destroyed or removed. Considering the number of visitors was over 4,000 this year, that went through the nature center, it seems to indicate an attitude of respect and understanding. The number of children whom I took on hikes were sometimes as many as 80. Despite such large

numbers, there were never any problems, and I was there alone. The interest, curiosity and enthusiasm of the children keeps them together and out of trouble.

In the park's program, further it says that the interpretation of nature is not a school subject. The child would not be taught, but rather led to discover on his own what this park can offer. His own ability and awareness will define his limits. Not only children, but teachers, too, have attended the nature center. Last spring a group of 40 teachers took part in a week-end workshop there, and it was designed to prepare the teachers in taking children out on hikes as part of the outdoor education program for Region D schools - this is the region here around. Another service that the park nature center can play in the education of the local people would be to extend the summer program into the school year and for local classes.

In summary I would like to urge the park authorities, first, to make the Fundy National Park children's nature center a permanent feature; second, to extend its services to all school children and teachers, and third, to plan similar centers in other national parks. It was my wish to appear before this hearing mostly on behalf of the children. I have been privileged to open their eyes, to see their interest and enthusiasm grow. I wish to continue to lead them to the proper understanding and love of all the things that surround them for their own benefit, education and enjoyment, so that they can leave their park unimpaired for future generations.

Thank you very much.

MR. NICOL, 2:56 p.m.

Thank you very much Mrs. Majka. I'd like to call now on Mr. Seward Macdonald.

MR. MACDONALD

Mr. Chairman, panel members, ladies and gentlemen. First, may I resolve a problem of one R. Butler. Mr. Raymond Butler is a member of the Saint John delegation and the Tourist Director at Saint John, and when the name was called earlier we thought perhaps we had got our wires crossed in our own administration back home.

My name is Seward Macdonald with the Department of Promotion in Saint John. Mr. Chairman and panel members, on behalf of the City of Saint John, its Mayor and Common Council, and in response to the federal government's call for public views on the provisional master plan development for Fundy National Park, the Saint John Department of Promotion wish to make the following presentation:

The Saint John Department of Promotion is that arm of municipal service within the city that administers and promotes the city's tourist program and convention development agency. Consequently, Mr. Chairman, we have a very real interest in any new developments or expansion of facilities and the scope of activities within Fundy National Park.

Fundy National Park is among the smallest of the national parks to be found in Canada. In spite of its restrictive borders we believe that registrations each year have completely justified the decision made back in 1948 by the federal government to establish Fundy National Park. The years 1966-70, inclusive, show a total attendance of almost 3,200,000 visitors over that period of time, or an average of 640,000 persons per year, of which a very large percentage come from all points in the United States and in Canada. On the basis of the park area of only 80 square miles, this produces a

density occupancy of 8,000 people per square mile if all areas of the park afforded occupancy or accessibility. We, of course, not knowing the average stay, it is difficult to determine the visitor population per day. In any event it seems to us that present facilities must be greatly accelerated if the park is to fill its original concept and the planning of that park back in 1948 and its official opening on July 1st, 1950. It is interesting to note that the published attendance figure for that initial year of the park operation was only 66,300 people. In other words, in that 20-year period the attendance has grown, as you can see, very substantially, from 66,000 to an average of 640,000 per year.

We believe, Mr. Chairman, that the area of Fundy National Park should be substantially expanded, particularly if, in any provisional plan, you are to provide for the anticipated acceleration of the visitor industry within the Atlantic Provinces' travel region over the immediate years ahead. It is estimated by 1975 that 3,500,000 vacation visitors will holiday in New Brunswick annually. This will represent an increase of roughly 25 per cent within the next four to five years. The experts tell us that within ten years, or less, this total influx should reach six to seven million visitors annually. Mr. Chairman, if the same ratio of total tourist visits to Fundy National Park is maintained over these years, then by 1980 upwards of one million visitors should avail themselves of Fundy National Park's facilities. We presume that the development of any final provisional master plan would not want to encompass a planned projection for a period shorter than ten years. With this in mind we strongly advocate an expansion of not only Fundy Park's land areas, but also the sea areas abutting to such land acquisition. We are, of course, referring to a corridor expansion of Fundy

National Park into Saint John County along the majestic shoreline of the Bay of Fundy. Such an expansion westerly to, for example, Salmon River, only 15-16 miles westward, would encompass or cross eight rivers or streams affording excellent fishing, canoeing, and campsite locations. As we are all aware, perhaps the only outdoor amenity looked for at Fundy park, and sadly lacking, is beach swimming facilities. Again, Mr. Chairman, such an expansion would open up magnificent beach areas, such as that provided at Martin Head, and we only cite this one example.

Almost the greatest attractions within the Atlantic provinces generally are the unique vistas of sea and headlands; with change in main road patterns from St. Stephen to the Nova Scotia border, much of this intriguing sea scenery in New Brunswick has already disappeared or has been lost to the visitor. Mr. Chairman, it is our confirmed view that Fundy National Park can, with the expansion along this shoreline, recapture a magnificent, panoramic sector of one of New Brunswick's greatest potential playgrounds, park and shore areas. We have examined in some detail the development proposals commencing on page 18 of the provisional master plan, and we are encouraged with the proposals contained therein. We believe that the planned acquisition of only approximately 105 acres of land will in no conceivable manner measure up or meet the functional demand that will be made on Fundy National Park over the immediate years ahead. The Tables shown on page 13, Land Use Classifications Summary, we believe reflects this view, if one is to anticipate the need. We therefore strongly recommend that the National and Historic Parks Branch now plan to acquire sufficient new lands as proposed earlier in this presentation, and that, Mr. Chairman, such acquisition constitutes that shoreline corridor to at

least that point on the map that we have attached to our proposal, known, of course, as Salmon River, and perhaps even as part of St. Martin's. Appreciating as we do the planning and engineering involvement, we believe that even with such acquisition undertaken now, it would be perhaps two to three years, or even more, before such new areas would be opened up to the public use. By that time the demand for such additional expansion advantages would already be evident. In fact, Mr. Chairman, we believe this is to be the case even now in this year 1970. In closing Mr. Chairman, may we congratulate the parks branch on the organization of this meeting here today and the apparent success which you have already met with. On behalf of the City of Saint John, its Mayor and Common Council, this brief is respectfully submitted. Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 3:04 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Macdonald. I think now we have a 15-minute coffee break. Coffee is available at your right, my left hand.

Coffee Break

MR. MURRAY, 3:26 p.m.

Nick Murray, Recreational Parks Director for the City of Campbellton, New Brunswick. Could I have this overview that I may allude to from time to time for those of you who do not know where Campbellton is situated.

This brief will be submitted on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Campbellton. As a preface, I would like to say this brief is a reaction of lay people to the information provided, a public image of national parks through the eyes of John Q. Public who has other than primary interests in national parks. The notice of this public hearing was received while the

North Shore Industrial Commission was convening public hearings to discuss projections concerning future priorities and avenues of effort which would enhance the growth of our region economically and environmentally. The North Shore Industrial Commission comprises representatives of the city, the town, and a number of villages extending some 30 miles along the Bay of Chaleur and Restigouche River and extreme northern New Brunswick, separated from the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec only by the aforementioned bodies of water. Professional consultants from Upper Canada and provincial specialists were present to assimilate, analyze and determine areas of concentration for future expansion and maximum productivity. Tourism was by far the industry that presented the most promising long-term benefits, and it was with these frames of reference that the Recreation, Parks and Tourism Committee of city council examined the information rendered concerning national parks in Canada philosophically, Atlantic Canada generally, and Fundy National Park in particular. Tourism is the industry that provides the visitors to park areas. We in this area of northern New Brunswick are each day reminded of the varied interpretive benefits available as fresh water, salt water, and several mountain ranges are readily observable as we pursue our work and life patterns. This familiarity has produced a state of mind which is critical of areas less adequately endowed purporting to have the ultimate in natural resources as national parks would have us believe. For example, we have a ski hill, Kodiak Mountain, three miles from city hall that does a business about 1,000 people per day on weekends. It has a six-month season; we have May skiing. Purists may decry the crass commercialism but the interpretive implications of people in an outdoor setting are inherent. In the majority of these national parks we would readily concur as to facilities and assets, and this would involve those obviously endowed. In Atlantic Canada

we question these claims. The information forwarded contained a map of the national parks in Atlantic Canada, and the fact that four, and a rumoured fifth, of these august preserves are within a 100 mile radius of center would indicate that the National Parks Policy does not apply objectively in Atlantic Canada generally, and New Brunswick specifically. We demand that the establishment of Kouchibouguac National Park cease and desist and that Fundy National Park operate on an annual budget, average budget, based on the figures expended during the last five years. We demand because we have developed a complex in northern New Brunswick, and "suggest" and "recommend" are inadequate excepting during election time. You might ask why we feel such measures are demanded. The general public is not aware of the mechanics of decisions of establishing national parks in certain areas. The reaction as far as our people were concerned was, "why should they have four national parks within a 100-mile radius when an area such as ours is neglected. Kouchibouguac does not offer an environment substantially different from Fundy, and until this matter has been extensively and objectively investigated with public appraisal and involvement, which would include a comparison of the Fundy and Kouchibouguac assets and liabilities, then we refuse to have our tax dollars wasted on unsubstantiated duplication. This would not be a precedent as there now exists in the midst of the Florida Everglades a multi-million dollar project begun without adequate research and approval and presented as a fait accompli to the residents of that State which was subsequently discontinued and abandoned because of public knowledge of inefficiency. I had the good fortune recently to attend the National Recreation and Parks Association in Philadelphia and I was enthralled to listen to two hours to a speaker who was speaking on the preservation of Colorado fossil beds. I would like to ask the

Chairman at this time if people from his Department were present at this particular convention or congress.

MR. NICOL: Yes

MR. MURRAY

Fine, thank you. Fundy National Park is a less than adequate facility both from an asset point of view, and from the statistics provided concerning the operation of Fundy National Park. A two-month facility is held up as being 12-month. This was documented previously because one of the speakers mentioned that he had spoken to the Superintendent who said that he was having 10,000 people a day, 600,000 a summer, well, this would take two months to get the 600,000 at 10,000 a day. And such statements as, and I quote, "Week-ends reflect an increase in New Brunswick visitors" are so vague as to make all statistics suspect as to their depth and relevance. This area of statistics concerning Fundy National Park must be reviewed, examined and properly interpreted with expanding information provided and sought. If Fundy National Park is to render a service, it should be to New Brunswick as a whole through the tourists it attracts, either native or foreign. We feel that a special Tourist Information Area should be established in the park to promote regions of New Brunswick distant from Fundy National Park, staffed by either federal or provincial employees, but with objectives based on a total knowledge of New Brunswick for all those contacting the service. This could be reciprocal in nature, as for example, our area could in turn direct hundreds of thousands of visitors to our area from the Gaspé Peninsula to Fundy National Park and other selected areas. Projected figures were prepared by consultants under the

ARDA Program and other studies carried out by federal and provincial agencies have resulted in action being taken for a huge development and investment in tourism in the Gaspé region. In view of the above, it has been professionally forecasted that in future years there will be in excess of a million visitors per year to that area. Campbellton is a focal point of tourist potential as traffic flows to and from that area by the United States and Atlantic Canada are centered in this city. Fundy National Park should make an effort to know this province outside the bastion it has constructed, figuratively, for its staff and horizons of involvement; re-evaluate, communicate and revise might be the terms of reference we demand from the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in consultation with the elected representatives of this province at both the provincial and municipal levels. We thank you for this opportunity and assure you that we wish to be involved in your projects and facilities, but reserve the right to constructively criticize whenever this is necessary.

Our points once again: Cease and desist development of Kouchibouguac National Park; freeze the Fundy National Park budget as per our suggested formula; a reciprocal promotion of the entire province and Fundy National Park; more communication between Quebec, New Brunswick, and federal agencies concerned with tourism and parks. And we earnestly solicit your support and would extend a cordial invitation through your office to anyone who would wish to come to our area, meet with our people, and further substantiate the information put forth.

In closing I would like to mention the philosophical argument - it might well apply - if a tree falls in the forest, does it actually do so if no one sees or hears it? Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 3:34 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Murray. May I now call on Mr. W. P. Fenwick?

MR. FENWICK, 3:35 p.m.

My name is Peter Fenwick, and I represent two organizations: firstly the Atlantic Provinces Jaycees, as their President, and secondly, the Canadian Institute of Surveying, as their branch chairman in Fredericton. I would like to make two things clear before we start. The views expressed by these two organizations do not hinder in any way the views that might be expressed by national or local bodies. And secondly, the authority for the brief on behalf of the Canadian Institute of Surveying was approved on October 8th in Fredericton at a branch meeting and on October 10th at a national council meeting in Ottawa, and for the Jaycees was approved on September 17th at an Atlantic Provinces Board meeting in Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, members of the press, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to thank, firstly, Mr. Lou Gale, Dominion Geodesist for the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and Mr. Bernie Smith, of the Forestry Branch of the Provincial Department of Natural Resources, for their help in compiling this brief. Firstly, this is not a joint brief, but as the elected representative of both organizations I am combining the results of two studies into one brief. Secondly, we will discuss only those areas which we feel need expansion of definition or change in policy, and it can be accepted that that which is not discussed in this brief is acceptable to the organization involved.

Purpose of Fundy National Park

We agree with the purpose laid down in the Foreword of the master plan. However, it is our contention that it should be added that the prime purpose is to promote the retention of the park for the enjoyment of the people of Canada and not to promote tourism. And here I will explain that, if the prime purpose of a park is for the people of Canada and the majority of our tourist dollar comes from the American citizen, how can the two be compatible? We also agree that the preservation of the park should be for the enjoyment of outdoor recreation which cannot be equally served by commercial interests outside the park boundary. If commercial interests can provide this type of recreation, then they should be encouraged to establish adjacent to the park. It is our belief that Fundy National Park should serve primarily as a wilderness park, and as such should not be over-run with commercial enterprises.

Land Use Classification: It is noted that in almost every case on the special map area -- in almost every case a special area on map No. 2 corresponds with the virgin forest area shown on the forest capability map. However, on Map 2 the virgin forests located at Marvin Lake and the Upper Salmon Rivers as it enters the park are not mentioned as special areas. Should this mean that these two virgin forests are to be eliminated, then we do not agree, but think that these two areas should be designated special areas.

Trails and Footpaths: The proposed system of trails and footpaths are good, however, we feel that the supposition that hikers will pack out their own litter is unrealistic. It is suggested that litter stations be established

along the trail and that these stations should be serviced regularly. It was noted that along the Wolfe River trail that the trail should be designed to follow the top of the gorge so that the beauty of the river would be seen, and here we are suggesting this because it wasn't made clear where the trail would go along Wolfe River in the plan. It was also noted on the 1962 New Brunswick provincial aerial photography that the log slides used during the logging days are still quite visible along the Wolfe River and Bennett Brook. Because of this, and because it was suggested in the master plan that the logging industry be promoted historically, the following recommendations are made:

- (1) The log slides be developed as an integral part of the portrayal of the logging history of this area, and
- (2) The system of roads or a road be developed to enable the average visitor to the park to arrive within half a mile walking distance of the Wolfe River - Bennett Brook area.

That a system of trails or trail be developed to enable the average park visitor to walk from the aforesaid developed road or roads to a look-out at the intersection of the Wolfe River and Bennett Brook, and this will enable the average visitor to the park to see the interior of the park while at the same time looking down Wolfe River at the beauty of the river and at some of the logging history.

Highway 114 - the present location of Highway 114 between the riding stable and headquarters area serves as one of the most scenic drives in New Brunswick, and from there you can see clear across to Nova Scotia. We do not believe that the relocation of this highway will (a) provide the view of the coastal beauty as is stated. The location of a road which would

provide a view of coastal beauty to the visitor would have to be located either on the shore or on the hogback which runs along the hill between Wolfe River and headquarters. And we do not believe (b) that the relocation of Highway 114 would alleviate traffic congestion in the headquarters area, but that the headquarters area will remain the center of attraction so long as it is the prime source of information, recreation, accommodation, and refueling. This reasoning is also substantiated by the fact that the majority of people do not drive in one end of the park and out the other as is suggested by the master plan's reason for relocation, but that the majority of people would stop at the largest population centers within the park; and in this case headquarters is one of the largest.

Recreation: At present the center of activity for the entire park is located around the headquarters area. It is a popular concept in this day and age to stay close to the area in which your campsite is located. It is also a fact that on any given day the temperature between headquarters and Chignecto can be in excess of 10° in favour of Chignecto; with these points in mind we recommend that: (1) a swimming pool be erected in the Chignecto campsite area; and (2) that some of the other activities now located in headquarters area also be made available in the Chignecto campsite area.

Winter Use: It was felt by our organizations that the use of over snow vehicles should be entirely banned. But if these vehicles must be used, then the Shepody Road and Forty-five Road, because of the heavy bush on either side, lend themselves to strict control during the use of such vehicles. The enforcement of the restricted use of the vehicles by the public. An example of this was the banning of oversnow vehicles in the

Catineau Park, provincial park, in Quebec during the 1969-70 season. It is felt that people wishing to use the park trail system for cross country skiing functions would be more responsible for their actions than those who maintain the feeling of freedom and power on an oversnow vehicle.

In general, we would like to echo the thoughts of others and say that it is unfortunate in the area of parks and recreation across Canada that so many levels of government are involved in creating a hodgepodge of parks and recreational facilities. It is suggested by us that the federal government of Canada work towards the establishment of a research and coordinating body that would serve as a catalyst to resource planning at the municipal, provincial, and federal levels, much the same as the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation now does. We would suggest that a more unified approach by governments to resource conservation, interpretation and development planning would result in a more efficient use of the parks and recreational facilities now available, and available in the future to the Canadian public.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 3:44 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Fenwick. I would like to call now on Mr. Underhill, please.

MR. UNDERHILL, 3:45 p.m.

I am Blake Underhill, Chairman, Board of Directors, the Albert County Hospital.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Board, ladies and gentlemen.

As a local resident and representing a local group, I am very happy to see

the interest displayed here today in our national park and of our very important industry in this area, and by this industry I mean tourism. I wish to quote from the National Parks Act, Section IV: "The parks are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment", and further from the master planning, "There is not at present among Canadians in general a strong desire to seek wilderness enjoyment". This seems apparent by the small proportion of park visitors who participate in hiking, riding and camping in the isolated areas of the park. The demand of the majority is still for modern conveniences with the accommodations and all the recreation facilities common to life in the city. We wholeheartedly agree with this, but in the master plan section, "Land Use Area", we find only 0.2 per cent total park area set aside for intensive use and 2.2 per cent set aside for general outdoor recreation. Therefore, we request consideration be given to at least doubling these two very important areas. As one speaker mentioned in support of his brief today, he said, "We are not anti-tourist", but I feel that in many cases some of the foregoing presentations have been, without realizing it, just that. I hope I am wrong, and bearing this in mind I would like to point out that parks are built with public money and should be planned to serve the majority of our population, and to attract visitors from other countries who with our own population will leave us many valuable dollars to help our economy. I believe we need our wilderness areas, but we need other areas also for the enjoyment of the majority. I hope that from some of the following remarks and the remarks of many of the other briefs presented here today that this will be the case.

First, and foremost probably, the access roads to the park be rebuilt following as near as possible the present Route 114, and that all covered bridges be retained as attractions. I think if we all stop and think, what is most photographed by our tourists, and this includes our own local tourists, than our covered bridges. If necessary new bridge construction be of a covered type where possible. This program, we feel, should be carried out as a roads to resources venture immediately. Also, institute planning for the development of the full Fundy trail. A revised comprehensive plan be developed for advertising the park and surrounding area - this plan to include advertising through all available means and a new system of road signing; serviced trailer hook-ups be increased immediately, the present 29 certainly is a disgrace to a park the size of Fundy; planning be undertaken for future development of campsites as traffic increases; day picnic areas constructed in convenient locations; the potato research station remain and be developed as a natural historic farm with conducted tours under a trained naturalist; the Point Wolfe wharf be rebuilt with an old type sawmill to show lumbering prior to the turn of the century and a lumber schooner be built locally, and anchored for tourists; the dam at Point Wolfe be rebuilt with a fishway and the lake be well stocked for fishing; a replica of the old church at Point Wolfe be constructed; a new road to Herring Cove; a new deep-water wharf be built allowing cruises of the Bay from this point as it is one of the very few accessible low tide areas; the golf course be developed to 18 holes as the original plan called for; display of sap collecting and maple sugar and sugar making be constructed in the area known as maple grove; a fishing weir be installed adjacent to the park near Alma and be tended by the park naturalist with horse-drawn cart; the beach areas at Bennett and Wolfe Lake be improved -

this improvement would include the hauling of sand for beach areas and construction of change and rest room facilities. The road to Tracy Lake be improved and the lake developed. A revised building policy be developed and all new construction be of pioneer architecture. The children's program be expanded to accommodate a greater number of participants. The craft school be expanded and operated from June through September. Mounted R.C.M.P. officers in red serge be provided for park patrols. A fenced area be constructed and well-stocked with local wildlife in a natural habitat where tourists can visit and photograph them. With a view to the increase in visitors this development will bring, it is recommended that further land be acquired and the possible development of some very scenic and historic areas as satellite park areas. Priority be given to further development of winter recreation such as ~~skating~~, ski trails, snowmobile trails increased, and study of a ski tow development in, or near, the park. The designation of the village of Alma as the service area for Fundy National Park. Increased naturalist staff and greater development of training programs for all summer workers in the park. Request a preference be given to hiring of qualified local people to staff the information centers with full training.

In summation, we would quote from the master plan, "Present Use Section": "The length of stay of most visitors is relatively short, indicating the park is primarily a stop-over area for visitors going to other destinations in the Atlantic provinces". This statement we feel is very, very true, and definitely expresses the need for immediate implementation of the ideas and resolutions expressed in the foregoing text. And we feel, with joint action of all concerned, we can reverse this trend and make Fundy the picture playground in this picture province of ours. Thank you gentlemen.

MR. NICOL, 3:53 p.m.

Thank you very much, sir. I wonder if we could have a copy of your brief?

MR. UNDERHILL

You have a copy of my brief.

MR. NICOL

Thank you. Can I call now on Dr. Hinrich Harries, please?

DR. HARRIES, 3:54 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen:

I'm presenting this brief on behalf of the Conservation Council of New Brunswick. The Conservation Council of New Brunswick is a province-wide group of citizens who are concerned about the wise use of natural resources within the province.

VOICE

Could you speak up, please?

DR. HARRIES

The Council is very pleased to be able to present its views at this hearing. The following report was prepared by the Parks and Recreation Committee of the Council and any enquiries about it should be directed to the President of the Council, Dr. K. K. Longmaitre from Fredericton.

The brief as presented here is not in its final form, and the written copy will be submitted in a somewhat expanded version within a few days. The Conservation Council looks upon the provincial park as only a part of a system of public lands dedicated to fulfilling the recreation needs of the people. This system includes: (a) the national parks in which the emphasis is on the preservation of natural conditions and provision

of wilderness recreation; (b) the provincial parks in which the emphasis is on provision of a variety of types of outdoor recreation; (c) municipal parks and green belts providing open spaces for recreation and relaxation within the major centers of population; (d) multiple use of provincial Crown lands providing recreation of the types and intensity compatible with some other use or uses of these same lands. Currently the weakest link in the system is the provincial parks. Many of our present units are little more than one-night campgrounds for tourists, a valuable service no doubt, but there is a great need for more well-balanced recreation areas, such as the new Mactaquac Provincial Park and the proposed area for Mount Carlton in northern New Brunswick. The Council is aware that the Federal and provincial governments have made joint studies of recreational lands and needs in the provinces. We would urge both levels of government to press forward these programs to satisfy these needs.

It is now the time to obtain adequate recreational lands, a necessity for quality life. Populations are growing, leisure time is increasing greatly, and we live close to a population of millions, anxious to escape the polluted environment and social pressures of heavily industrialized areas. They are coming in even greater and greater numbers as tourists on vacation and as land owners for summer and recreation homes; pardon me, summer and retirement homes. Because of the interprovincial and international nature of this recreation crisis, the Council contends that the federal government has a responsibility to assist provinces, such as New Brunswick, in planning and carrying out programs to meet this demand. The establishment of a well balanced system of provincial parks will help to take the recreational pressure off the national parks and assist their preservation unimpaired for future generations.

With regard to the purpose of the national parks, the Council supports the policy that the national park's primary objective is to preserve the natural character of the parks for the benefit of all Canadians. This provides for the types of quiet recreation dependent upon wild, natural lands, and also provides natural control areas that are valuable for comparison with the many experiments man is conducting everywhere else.

The Council realizes that it is difficult to maintain an area unimpaired in its natural state and still provide for its use by a large number of people. We welcome the intentions outlined in the plan for Fundy National Park which will assist in the controlling and minimizing impairment; that is, the establishment of a land use classification system, and the setting of limits on the number of campsites and commercial accommodation units to be provided within the park. Also, studies should be made to determine the capacity of each area to withstand different amounts and kinds of use. Such knowledge is needed now so that maximum visitor limits can be imposed at the times they become necessary for protection of the park's resources.

Concerning Zoning: The land use, zoning, plan is the foundation on which the development of the park is based. In actual fact, since Fundy National Park was established in 1948, the existing development has been the basis of the zoning plan. This is unfortunate, but unavoidable now. It is to be hoped that this can be prevented in the case of new parks such as, say, Kouchibouguac. The plan does not suggest why each Class I area has been chosen, and the Council does not have sufficient knowledge to comment on them. However, it does appear that there are many vegetation types in the park which are not included in the present Class I areas. The Council urges that the necessary research be undertaken to identify the various

plant associations of the park so that the finest example of each may be given Class I designation. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Devil's Half Acre, an area of unique character be given Class I status.

With regard to resource conservation, the Council is in full agreement with the adoption of the evolutionary concept as a main guide to resource conservation in Fundy park. Surely within the national parks, the era concept is valid only for small areas that are important to some very rare plant or animal community.

The Council recognizes the absence of normal predator control of moose and deer of the park and supports the proposed studies to determine the dynamics of population explosions of these animals and prevent abnormal damages to their range.

Fishery: The Council favours reestablishment of the salmon run in the Point Wolfe River, but suggests that the fish ladder may be more useful than the proposed sluice gate.

The Council cannot condone the spraying of Fundy National Park against the spruce budworm. This treatment of a naturally occurring insect infestation does not square with the evolutionary concept you have adopted, nor indeed with the general policy of unimpaired natural parks. The damage of natural systems from this general spraying of a broad spectrum poison will never be known. Fundy Park cannot now serve as an unsprayed research area as it has in the past. Furthermore, it seems unlikely that surrounding lands needed protection from the budworm in the park when one considers the general situation of the budworm outbreak in southern New Brunswick. The plan states that "great care is exercised

during any such activity". The Council would like to know exactly what great care was taken in the 1970 spraying operation.

In order to properly protect the resources of Fundy National Park there should be a professional biologist on the park staff charged with the responsibility of maintaining environmental quality with respect to the aforementioned pollution problem, which I left out because of shortage of time, and with directing the studies necessary for proper conservation of the park, to guide development, limitation of use, and management of the flora and fauna. Considering that the national parks service is a resource agency, its general lack of professional staff as a background in natural resources is a great failing. We have already a biologist, a park naturalist, but the interpretive program alone leaves him no time for these additional duties. The Council regards the interpretive program as a very important activity of the park. It enables the visitor to more fully and properly benefit from this national park experience. It also should play an important role by increasing the visitor's environmental awareness and ecological understanding, both very vital in the light of many problems now facing the world. The Council is pleased that the department plans to expand the program and urges it to do so greatly. We are puzzled that no mention was made in the plan of the very successful children's program that has been carried out in Fundy park during the last three years. It is potentially the most valuable part of the park's interpretation program. The Council is pleased that the department has ventured into this field and urges it to expand the program beyond the present level.

Pardon me, how much more time do I have?

MR. NICOL

You're just about out of time now, Dr. Harries. Would you sum up, please?

DR. HARRIES

One point, one further point, that the Conservation Council agrees with many of the briefs presented here in the rejection of the use of oversnow vehicles within the park. Finally, it makes the following comments on the possible expansion of the park: if expansion of Fundy National Park is considered, the Council feels that much consideration should be given to protecting the watershed of the park and also to making the park more representative of the full range of beaches of the Fundy coast.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 4:05 p.m.

Thank you very much, Dr. Harries. There's one point I would like to comment on, however. The Canadian Wildlife Service is very closely associated with us, and has been a part of the same departmental program, the Conservation program, and it is of course, as you know, fully staffed by biologists.

I'd like to call now on Mr. Bob Cameron, please.

MR. CAMERON, 4:06 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Bob Cameron. I am Program Director and Director of Camping for the Moncton Family Y.M.C.A. I am presenting this brief on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. In preparing this brief the Moncton Family Y.M.C.A. has built upon the resources and experiences of the Y.M.C.A. movement in relation to the out-of-doors. The Y.M.C.A. has had a long history in conducting and developing youth programs in camping and wilderness travel. It is

within this background and knowledge that the Moncton Family Y.M.C.A. feels obligated and qualified to present their views and concerns on certain areas of the Fundy National Park master plan. In outlining the brief we wish to present knowledgeable and informative information in three basic areas:

(1) A training center; (2) Group camping; (3) An over view on park concerns.

It has been difficult at times to gather sufficient data in certain areas from the Fundy park provisional master plan: however, we thank the parks staff for its cooperation and understanding assistance when required. We also wish to take this opportunity to thank the parks services for its openness and professional attitude towards arranging these hearings.

(1) Training Centre: The Moncton Family Y.M.C.A. wishes to, first of all, say that it concurs with the policies as laid down by the national parks services in Section 6 on group camping development: (1) The leasing of land and the construction of permanent buildings by private organizations should not be permitted in the national park; (2) Group camping areas should be especially designated, developed and maintained by the department to be made available to suitable groups. In some cases this may mean the construction of permanent recreation and messing buildings; (3) The removal of existing establishments, such as church camps, youth hostels, and alpine clubs, etc., and that only departmentally-owned facilities be made available to meet the demands. We also agree that allowing private organizations to occupy and control a portion of the national park for an

indefinite period is not consistent with either national park principles or sound administration of public property. Keeping within the policies and framework of the national park, the Y.M.C.A. wishes to propose the development of a training center facility to be utilized by both youth and adult groups whose objectives can be strengthened and developed in accordance with the objectives of the national parks services. Skill development in ecological studies, crafts, hiking, canoeing, camping, workshops and outdoor education could be some of the major focal points. But also personal development skills and interpersonal skills and leadership development concepts should be included. These concepts are based on the need for understanding of people and their development. We tend to emphasize, in our society, material worth, yet when we diagnose society's problems in such areas as pollution, drugs, etc., the end result is a people problem, and not a pollution problem. We therefore present our proposal based on the very need for national parks to give more attention to the development of individuals through well planned, well equipped, and well managed training center. It has been stated that nature is cylindrical: it is only through man's understanding of himself, and his interdependence on nature, that a greater understanding of the national parks and man's environment can be achieved. The national parks can provide the proper environmental setting which is most important in this type of learning process. It also has the support of support conditions with regards to natural resources and resource personnel. Being a government-sponsored facility, it would not deny any group because of racial, religious, political or ethnic backgrounds. The strength in having it within a federal park is the protection of the area surrounding

such a facility. In many facilities of this type in North America cottages or other facilities have impaired their use. The ecology surrounding such a facility is protected for future observation. Also park naturalists and trained personnel could be utilized as resource leaders. If such a center is developed, it could be utilized all year round. The need for conferences related to our environment is becoming more and more of a necessity. This trend will increase in the future. Because of the physical location of the park, it is easily accessible by individuals all over the Atlantic region. Economically speaking, a facility of this nature can be attained by youth groups on a more reasonable basis. After outlining this proposal, the Y.M.C.A. wishes to make the following recommendation:

(1) The park give careful consideration to the establishment of a training center within Fundy National Park;

(2) That such a center be provided with facilities to accommodate a minimum of 50, and a maximum of 100 individuals; that such a facility be established to blend in as naturally as possible to the environment complementing other park facilities.

(4) To maintain cost and administration functions of such a facility, bed rolls should be an individual's responsibility and dormitory accommodations of one to six per unit should be considered. Also in this regard a self service dining area should be considered using resident camping procedures.

(5) Should Fundy National Park consider elimination of its motel facilities, this area could be considered for conversion to such a training center. It is stressed that the training facility contain a ruggedness of camping facilities and winterized for all year round use.

Group Camping: In identifying group campgrounds, these facilities are basically used by the travel camps utilizing busses, etc., but also group campsite facilities are utilized by local groups for an extended period of time, one week camps, etc. In most cases these organizations represent youth groups. It is generally understood that certain facilities should be provided by the national parks for their use. However, in studying the Fundy park national provisional plan, little information has been given towards this development. We can appreciate that the national parks system encourages the development of group campsites and that the Micmac group campsite in Fundy is provided to meet this need. However, certain questions and concerns arise from this area of the provisional master plan: a new proposed road from Point Wolfe to the riding stable seems to conflict with the Micmac campsite. A better understanding and interpretation of this site is required. The Y.M.C.A. wishes to make the following recommendations and considerations for development of group sites:

- (1) that better washrooms and toilet facilities (I hope Mr. Fairweather doesn't mind my bringing that in again) - that better washrooms and toilet facilities (and I've got in brackets his old favourites flush toilets, etc.,) be considered for the group campsite area. In our experiences of travelling to group campsites in the White Mountains National Park group campsite facilities provide flush toilets, showers and washing areas. These facilities even exceed those of the family campgrounds.
- (2) That group locations should be located separate from each other and not in the open spaced areas that now exist;
- (3) Consideration for hiking trails leading to the Fundy hiking trail be considered from the group campsite;

(4) Campfire areas to be made out of natural stone rather than the cement circle rings that now exist. The stone fire circles would be more conducive to a park setting;

(5) In the event that the main highway passes near, or close to the Micmac campsite that consideration be given to moving it to a more quiet and more isolated area. Easy access by picnickers has already posed difficulties on groups using this site;

(6) Any relocation of group campsites should always be established in the Class III group use area;

(7) Proper facilities and supervision of these areas have tended to alleviate concern related to pollution on group sites in the U.S. national parks.

In some of our over view, just to summarize our areas there, basically we've encouraged courses on outdoor education; with the advent of outdoor education as a method to be utilized by educational systems and youth agencies parks will be required more and more on a year around basis for interpretive programming.

Also, information on the Fundy motor trail, the prime purpose of the Fundy National Park to illustrate its coastal areas. We encourage the expansion of the park towards St. Martin's. We've also recommended the study on the E.S.A. plan, the environmental study areas, that the Americans are now using in some of their federal parks.

In our fourth, the interpretive programming; the extensive interpretive program outlined in the master plan is most commendable; however, besides on site exhibits, and signs, we trust that consideration is definitely

being given to the nature center and nature hikes which utilize the involvement of people, and particularly, youth.

Trails: the network of trails within the park is most satisfactory, particularly the added proposed linking up with the Fundy trail, and the establishment of primitive shelters.

And last: most extensive use of Fundy park facilities during the winter months should be encouraged. Considerations for inland ski areas, tobogganing, slides, skating areas, snowshoeing, family activities, should be developed and promoted. With regard to oversnow vehicles, this activity should be investigated. In recent discussions with Walt Harriman, Director of Federal Park Services, Western Division, for the United States, some parks have totally abolished their use.

Mr. Harriman has commented that once snowmobiles have been allowed into the park it is most difficult to confine their use, and subsequently, if necessary, difficult to exclude their travel in the park at a later date. We therefore recommend that careful study be given with regard to the control and effects of the snowmobile in the park.

MR. NICOL, 4:17 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Cameron. May I call now on Mr. George Marks, please?

MR. MARKS, 4:18 p.m.

My name is George Marks, G & E Enterprises, Alma.

Mr. Chairman, panel, ladies and gentlemen. I wish to submit to you the highlights of our brief previously submitted. I feel that these

criticisms and ideas may be of some value in betterment, enjoyment to our many visitors to Fundy. Most of these items have been mentioned in briefs already submitted, but I'll go over what highlights I have here.

First, I wish to refer to page 5, Section 5, Summary of Proposals. We recommend that all access or existing roads be maintained in Fundy park.

Secondly, that's (a).... (b) we feel that if this stretch of highway, Barney's to camp area, should be left open for cars only, with appropriate signs indicating services available such as motel and chalets, and also that it be used as an expedient route for fire prevention.

Information Booths: present booths at Wolfe Lake should be relocated so as to relieve some congestion at peak periods on this through highway. The location of a booth at the southeastern park area now under construction -- this would be of aid in relieving congestion at headquarters area. Attendants for these entrance booths should be briefed on local culture, points of interest, available facilities of the area, and be courteous and attentive to our park visitors. At no time should an information area be located so as to involve a pedestrian having to alight from his vehicle and cross a highway to reach same.

Highway signs: signs to be erected on Trans-Canada Highway, on our eastern area, that is in our Moncton vicinity, to direct our travellers to Fundy.

Advertising materials: we recommend the broader use of Fundy park literature be located in our provincial tourist bureaus along with any private tourist bureau who may request such advertising.

Beaches: We should have accesses to Herring Cove - Point Wolfe beach made accessible to vehicle traffic with ample parking area. Consideration should be given this recommendation as there is a group or type of people who visit our park, and due to age or health reasons, like to roam our beaches, but cannot gain access to these now virtually inaccessible beach areas.

Wharves-Survey: the feasibility of a wharf at Herring Cove for private boat use. Local materials are in abundance for such a project.

Fishing: the installation of a weir at Alma or Herring Cove, or both should be maintained and serviced as in the past by means of a horse and cart. I believe in one of our photos there it was depicted an old gentleman with his horse and cart. I remember quite distinctly him picking up fish in that area at low tide.

The Fundy Trail: construction of a gravel highway from St. Martin's to Fundy park with byways to points of interest, scenic spots and beaches.

Wildlife protection: maintain a more rigid control of Fundy park to discourage our ever increasing number of poachers who are in the process of wiping out our deer and moose population. Such wildlife is a must in Fundy for the enjoyment of our visitors.

Employment: employment of local persons, which includes the Province of New Brunswick for such areas as camping, registration areas and information booths.

Winter Sports: skiing, skating on our lakes, snowshoe trails. I had in here snow vehicles, but the trend doesn't point towards too many snow vehicles in the park. They could possibly be used in a restricted area.

Park extension: to include such areas as may be of benefit as bird sanctuaries, fishing streams, beaches, scenic drives.

Arts and Crafts: we feel should be extended from early June until late September, as at this time of year, in what we call our off-season (this is June and September), we have the older people that come and quite a number wish to have some form of relaxation and means of enjoyment that we can hold those people with, keep them in our area.

With our vacation periods now extending from early May until late October, and with the possible initiation of winter sports recreation in Fundy, we would request that the Fundy motel, chalets, and any accommodations in the park be insulated to take care of these people who will be in our park, we hope, for these sports and recreation, winter recreation.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 4:26 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Marks. I'd like to call now on Mr. J. M. Millen. Mr. Millen, please.

MR. MILLEN, 4:26 p.m.

My name is John Millen and I'm speaking for the Canada Department of Fisheries.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak very briefly on just one single point, and it's already been mentioned a number of times; this is the repopulation

of the Point Wolfe River with at least Atlantic salmon as a species of fish. The master plan does refer to this and it indicates that you intend to install sluices in the dam. However, as a number of other people have already mentioned a fishway would be probably more appropriate for your purposes. What does not seem to have been taken into account is that you can probably establish a population of salmon who will return not merely in the fall but probably in the summer as well, and if the sluice is operated, as appears to be indicated, only after the summer visitors have left and the head pond can be drawn down somewhat, then your salmon won't be able to ascend into the river when we expect a number of them could. Consequently, we have prepared a brief for you and we also have discussed it with some officers of your parks branch to indicate how we think you could better solve this problem and construct a fishway which we are sure will provide access for the salmon at all stages of the season when they may wish to return. A fishway also will give an opportunity to display to visitors, or some of them at least, the salmon. They will be able to see them in the fishway, or if proper provision is made, you could provide windows and so on in the side of the fishway. They could also be able to see what salmon can actually cope with in the way of ascent. I think that's more or less all I wanted to indicate. However, it is an interesting point in your park's policy that the fish species are the only species which you provide for hunting or catching of the population. This doesn't worry us how you deal with your fish, but it is an interesting aspect of your policy that you do this with one particular species, one group of your biota.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. NICOL, 4:29 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Millen. May I call now on Mr. Everett Ryder, please.

MR. RYDER, 4:30 p.m.

My name is Everett Ryder. I am a tourist operator in the area of Fundy park, and I'm going to bring forward a few brief remarks of briefs which have already been presented.

Mr. Chairman, members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen: thank you. Mention was made in reference to page 18 of the master plan booklet and he had a map too, regarding the development, especially in the area extending from Chignecto campground to Barney Hill, and relocation of highway, route No. 114. Having been connected with Fundy park for the past 12 years, each day during the heavy concentration of tourism many of the tourists have brought to my attention the magnificent view which they noticed coming down from the Barney Hill area and continuing down route 114 as the Bay of Fundy and the Nova Scotia shore unfolds before them. Certainly there is a large traffic congestion in headquarters area, but I notice that the new parking area is presently being constructed in the area by the bridge connecting Fundy park to the village of Alma. Possibly if the tourist information office were located in that area, along with other plans to be made around the headquarters area, this congestion might resolve itself. Now, referring to page 20 of the provisional master plan, reference is made about the village of Alma, which is located adjacent to Fundy park, mentioning that it is ideally located to serve the visitor functions of the park. This I agree with

heartily. However, this village, in its present condition, is having a hard time to look after the services of its own residents. Being without water and sewage, there are times during the peak tourist season that some of the businesses catering to the tourist find themselves without water because of its limited supply. This is not a new problem. Your department can verify this situation as one of the residences acquired by the park within the past two years is still without water after three attempts to drill a well. The sewerage and sanitation condition of this community are deplorable. Septic tanks adjacent to wells, open sewers running into the Bay of Fundy, brooks, creeks and many other means to get rid of waste, without regard to well being and health conditions. If this condition continues, and the services of the small village are taxed with an additional flow of tourists, who presently use the park facilities, it is possible that some sort of epidemic shall break out and cause the image of Fundy park great harm. The condition of some of the buildings in the area are unsightly and should be either torn down or repaired. The beaches need upgrading and more general improvements in the area. To overcome this condition, it is my feeling that the only solution is to have the park extend its boundaries in this direction and then the village of Alma could be made into a model village or townsite, controlled by park policies. With the high rate of unemployment in this depressed area, the local residents and citizens are unable to furnish these needed facilities and improvements.

Two years ago work was implemented in the Germantown Marsh area regarding the establishment of a bird sanctuary. With its close proximity to Fundy park and as the park is already a wildlife refuge, the addition of this area into the park would give Fundy park more flavour. Also in the

general area are Hebron, Dennis Beach, and the Waterside area, which offer rustic, rugged, and scenic coastlines. This area could also be obtained easily as there are very few productive farms and very little industry in this area.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 4:34 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mr. Ryder. I wonder if I can call on Mrs. Rosa Branscombe now, please. I wonder just before you start, there is one speaker after Mrs. Branscombe, unless there is anybody we have overlooked. We've tried to keep track of these things rather Is there anybody else besides Dr. Dobson? O.K. Sorry.

Voice:

I already spoke representing organizations, but previous to that mission, I was planning to submit a personal brief, and if the time's not too late, I would like to make a few comments, please.

MR. NICOL

We'll see what we can do to accommodate. Please proceed now Mrs. Branscombe.

MRS. BRANSCOMBE, 4:35 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Rosa Branscombe, and I'm rerepresenting an entirely new angle to the Fundy National Park. I am representing the Citation Indians Travel Trailer Club. I don't think you have heard, during the day, a complete other side of the story. Before I do begin, I would at this time like to say that at all times we have had full cooperation from the park Superintendent,

and his workers there, and from the people in the village of Alma. We have for the past 10 years, twice a year, gone to Fundy park for our rallies. Our club is made up of 120 members. When I say members, this means 120 trailers, with an average of four per family, per trailer. Can you see how beautifully we fit in Fundy Park with 29 hook-ups? And in looking over the master plan, we also find that there are absolutely no provisions made for any extension of trailer facilities, and our club members, and I'm sure I speak for all of the people in and around this immediate area with trailers, and there are 1,100 of them, when we say we are very disturbed that there seems to be absolutely no regard for we taxpayers of this city and area, for the people who own trailers. Now I know that Fundy park's Act -- well, all National parks' Acts -- doesn't include trailering, but since you are discussing camp areas, I think the trend is away from camping and into trailers. Many of us have many thousands of dollars put into our recreational vehicles and some misguided person in Ottawa has come out with statements saying well, if you have a trailer with full facilities, you can just put it in a place and leave it there. Not so; not so, at all. As has been said here several this afternoon, we get into our trailers and go because we want to get away from it all, but we also want our comfort, particularly when you have children in your trailer. If you're going up to Fundy for two weeks, you cannot stay in a trailer for two weeks with no water and no sewer facilities. This means you must hook your trailer up, and away you go to empty your sewerage facilities, and to fill up your water tanks. Some of our members made a private survey of the park this year, of the people coming to the park. Those of you who travel to the park know that

there is what we call, we who use the park very frequently, what we call the "hole". Now it has a very beautiful view, there's nothing wrong with it, it's just a term that we use ourselves; it is part of what we call the overflow. As you know, and it is quite correct, you go in turn. If you came today and the park was full, your name goes down and when somebody goes out, you automatically take your turn. This is fine, but there are some members of the United States who have come down with trailers, have spent the entire two weeks of their vacation in the "hole". Now I don't think this speaks very well for Fundy park. I don't think it speaks very well for New Brunswick. I think that with an area such as you have designated, and even with the Chignecto, we have been up there too, there are no provisions whatsoever for trailers. We would like to strongly urge you to reconsider, and see what can be done about this. In talking to other people at the park we have found the people with tent trailers, and these are becoming quite numerable, that they have had their name in and quite rightly too, taken their turn, and all they would require there actually is water; yet because they pay full facilities, they take a complete hook-up and don't use it at all, which means that there is also room in the park for partial facilities. We would very much like to see this. We use the park continually. I heard them say people just come in for two or three days -- not so -- the members of our club and many others, use it from the first week in May to the last week of October. We don't go there in the summer because we know it's hopeless; you never can get in anywhere, but other times when the so-called tourist is through, then we go to the park.

One other thing: you were talking about hazards of all different kinds. It would be quite a thing if we did have some accessible roads to and from the park. We who spend many hundreds of dollars on our recreational vehicle would like to feel safe in travelling back and forth. Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 4:40 p.m.

Thank you very much, Mrs. Branscombe. I will now call on Dr. Dobson, please.

DR. DOBSON, 4:41 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, Board, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am Dr. Art Dobson, and I have been associated with the Fundy hiking trail for the past 10 years. As many of you know, this is a trail which runs from Moncton to Fundy park, a distance of about 37 miles, and each year it has continued to draw more and more hikers. Not that there are a great number yet, but we are hopeful that in the future many more people will take to the woods. Personally, I am very pleased to see that the park proposes to connect its trail system with the Fundy hiking trail, and feel that many hikers will find this addition will make their hiking trips much more complete. The proposed trail system in the park is excellent. I feel that more and more people now want to walk and hike. In a small park like Fundy, hiking trails and shelters will allow people to better appreciate the many features of the park. Many of these features would become lost if we construct highways and parking lots near or on them. I might add here that the restriction of motorized winter vehicles is a good idea in the park. Possibly other areas of the province should be developed for tourism by snowmobiles. Again, in the park the trail in winter should be for

snowshoes and cross-country skiing. The park is definitely too small. In the plans for the future I would suggest the parks should consider the whole coastal area from St. Martin's or the Big Salmon River to Albert. This shoreline is unique with its cliffs and extremes of tides. Access roads to the coast at Big Salmon River, Little Salmon River, Martin Head and other points with no highway along the coast will preserve the coast and yet allow visitors entry. The restoration of one of the villages that flourished along this coast might add to the historical interest in the area. And in closing, gentlemen, I was very pleased with the proposal that you made for the park.

MR. NICOL, 4:43 p.m.

Thank you very much, Dr. Dobson. I wonder if you'd like to come forward and make your remarks now?

MR. CHRISTIE, 4:44 p.m.

My name is David Christie, for those of you who may have forgotten. And among other things I was the first permanent park naturalist at Fundy park. I worked there for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, and I developed a great love of the area, both in the park and outside. I was charged with this great problem of trying to present the picture of proper national parks use to the visitors and to the local citizens of the area. It was not always an easy task, and it was easier with some people than with others. For instance, I found that many of the people who attended the guided nature hikes, the interpretive hikes in the park, were extremely receptive to the idea of national parks as reserves unspoiled. Probably 90 per cent of those people came from the heavily populated areas of central Canada and the eastern United States. However, there are many other visitors to the parks and I saw more

of a different type, let's say, at the evening programs that we ran in the parks. The slide talks, the films, and when I first started working there with campfire programs that we had, attracted clientele who were not entirely -- who had not a particular interest in the natural features of the park. For many of them the park revolved around the headquarters area: the golf course, the swimming pool, the tennis courts, the main campground and the landscaped area at headquarters. Perhaps the only interest they had in the rest of the park was in how the fishing was up at Wolfe and Bennett Lakes. They were somewhat disappointed there unfortunately, but that can't be avoided perhaps too much. To reach a person like that, to try and get him on the track as I would say, and interested in the purpose of the national parks, you have to try to strike a spark somewhere. Perhaps it's an interest in an animal, usually it would be. I would find that people through the sighting of a moose, (which to people who come from areas south and west of here, is a real treat), or perhaps watching the beavers that come out each night in the pond down at Point Wolfe. This may be the spark that sets off some interest in the natural environment of the park, and from which we can build and inspire them to more interest and to get out and actually use the wilderness area of the park.

Interpretation is an inspiration to try and lead people from that highway, the highway where they are too apt to stay in their car and glued to perhaps within 100 feet of it, to get them out and actually see the beauties of the natural features that are preserved and to benefit from the peace and quiet that the park can offer. I've heard many good ideas presented here; in fact, of all the briefs presented, I would say there

were perhaps only two that I personally did not agree at least with part of what was said. I think many of these things are excellent ideas, but perhaps not all of them should be done within the national parks. They should be encouraged and it was mentioned that perhaps the new Department of Regional Economic Expansion would have some role in assisting the inhabitants of Alma and surroundings in planning for some of these uses outside of the grounds of our national park. That area there could be developed recreationally into a great asset that would complement the natural features and the quiet recreation that we have within the park. My notes are rather higgeldypiggeldy here, but

One of the inappropriate uses that I find in the national parks are snowmobiles. Now I might say that I am an owner of snowmobiles, two of them in fact, and I enjoy going out on my snowmobile, usually with my snowshoes strapped to the back, going out. I used to live on Caledonia Mountain and I usually return there almost every weekend to the beautiful Albert County that I grew to love, and I enjoy going out on the logging trails, the old roads that we have plenty of, taking my snowshoes, walking down a quiet valley. However, if you come to Caledonia Mountain, come to where I live on the weekends in the winter, you will find out what snowmobiles can do. It's a very, very popular area with snowmobile users and many of these people are wonderful people, but the problem is, and they get good enjoyment out of the out-of-doors, the problem is overuse. Snowmobiles consume vast amount of space, and it has come, particularly in the last winter when snow was scarce, that instead of going out on Caledonia Mountain, a wild area, for recreation on the week-ends we've always hopped in the car and taken off for Fundy park, because there you can go for a peaceful

snowshoe hike and not always be going on a packed trail full of ups and downs and bumps which is typical after 500 or 1,000 snowmobiles have gone through in the last two weeks. And you don't hear that noise, that noise that carries for miles through the woods. I'm not against snowmobiles, I'm an owner, remember, but I think that our national parks are a place apart, a place that should be set aside for peaceful enjoyment.

And when I said that the people who came from the populated areas of central United States and Canada were more apt to accept the reason for national parks, it's because they live there. I live in Saint John right now, and believe me I've coped in the past with the traffic at 5:00 o'clock; I have smelled the beautiful smells from some of our industrial activities there, and also from our rivers and streams that run through the city of Saint John. I have travelled those dreary streets and areas that we're trying to improve and I find that to people like me, and people nowadays are trending more and more to living in the cities, the national parks represent an excellent opportunity to get away from it all, to relax, to forget those troubles, to find nature and just take what the land can offer you, as a man on foot, a man without any technology, a man without a motorized contraption. This is where some of the healing power, I think, for a lot of the social problems that we have in our present times can come from, from outlets such as this. We need more parks, national parks to be big and wild, city parks to be within the area. We heard that some children in New York City have not seen the stars. I talked to a man from Los Angeles who hadn't seen the sunset for three years, and he came to Albert County, and I talked with many park visitors I'll tell you, (that's in Los Angeles he hadn't seen it set) and many of those park

visitors, a lot of them who enjoy the park for what it is now, and for what it is meant to be now and in the future.

Thank you.

MR. NICOL, 4:53 p.m.

Thank you very much, David.

Well ladies and gentlemen, we've come to the end of the hearing of briefs. I have a few remarks to make in explanation. We certainly appreciate the interest, the time and effort you put in to be here and to give us your views as fully as you have. For those that have submitted prepared briefs, I commend you on the amount of effort and the amount of logic that has gone into these things. We in the branch will certainly be giving very careful consideration to the views you have expressed. As I explained originally, these proceedings will be printed and for those that have participated today a copy will be sent. Our next step will be forming a task force to consider each and every recommendation made and when the task force report is completed and presented, we will also let you have a copy of the decisions of that.

There are several points which came up during the discussion which I felt a little further clarification might help understand the problems. The first one touched on was the matter of employment, local employment, and I now have the figures before me. Of the 125 people that are employed regularly, seasonally, or casually, there are only 13 from outside the province. Now that includes the professional staff, park superintendent, etc., who are subject to rotation. This is for training purposes, for their own career development and also from time to time to have new ideas and new thinking

brought to each one of our national parks. Percentagewise, better than 65 per cent of the people that are on full time come from Albert County. Of the seasonal and casual staff, better than 75 per cent come from Albert County. Of the seasonal and casual staff, better than 75 per cent come from Albert County, so I really don't think that this record is as bad as was suggested.

The children's nature program is one which actually we feel very strongly about, and we have no plans to end the program. We view it as a very essential part of the park interpretive program, and as time goes on we will be actively seeking the cooperation of the school boards within reasonable commuting distance so that the park can be used as an outdoor laboratory for their science programs. This is taking place now to a limited degree, and staff limitations are one of the things that are holding it up.

There was considerable discussion about the spruce budworm. The spruce budworm is not confined to the park; the outbreak did not start in the park, and we have grave hesitation of using pesticides or insecticides of any kind. However, there is a very active logging industry around the perimeter of the park and this has to be taken into consideration. We cannot, although if we were to follow natural evolution as we say we're trying to, we would leave the present state. However, we cannot be a source of disease which will spread out beyond the park boundary.

The Advisory Board that was suggested has been proposed at both previous public hearings. It's a far reaching proposal. I think it has national connotations, and it's one of the many excellent suggestions which are under serious study right at the moment. We'll see how it might be worked out.

There was considerable comment on suggestions on the expansion of Fundy National Park, both to the east and to the west. I would like to explain here just very briefly how national parks are formed, and also how national parks are expanded. In the case of the Province of New Brunswick we have met with the provincial officials of the Department of Natural Resources and identified certain areas which seemed to us to have national significance. In the case of Kouchibouguac the decision was made, it is a startling area, that it should be a national park, and we have worked in close cooperation with the province in bringing it to realization. The province, I think you will all recognize, has many pressures for the use of land, and they have to study the pros and cons very carefully. You know, if the thing went unchecked, you'd almost turn this whole province into a national park; it's a very beautiful province, and there are many areas, but there has to be a place for industry; otherwise, there wouldn't be any money to support national parks. However, we will bring your comments to the attention of the appropriate provincial officials and discuss the matter of expansion with them.

Now it has been increasingly apparent over quite a period of time that the areas immediately adjacent to the park require somewhat more careful planning than either rural or urban municipalities which don't border on the park, because there is an interrelationship between the two, and we have again started discussions with the provinces in a number of cases about the planning and zoning of the areas adjacent to the park so that a helter skelter development doesn't take place, or a long ribbon development along a road. We have also had discussions with the federal department of Regional Economic Expansion to see what input they can make into problems

such as the ones expressed about Alma today. So, these things are coming, but they're like public hearings, they all take a little time.

Now, on the boundaries of the zoning, the various five classes of zoning which we have illustrated today: at the moment these are diagrammatic and there is not complete research as yet. The Class I areas in the plan shown today are those most outstanding areas which we have already identified. As others are identified they may well be added. It's a matter of research and I must admit we didn't get started soon enough, and therefore there is more work required.

Now in the construction of roads, I must admit that we have been somewhat remiss over a period of time, and it is not a matter of policy; it was a matter of communication. Our roads are constructed for us by the federal Department of Public Works, and we have, of course, control over the plan and the design, but some of the roads that we have built until very recently are not in any sense the type that we are after. We have some highly qualified landscape architects available to us through another arm of our department, and they are consulted and involved, actually, in the planning of any facility development, including the roads. The Highway 114 relocation has been given an initial scrutiny by a team which included landscape architects, naturalists, park planners, and engineers. I say this: the relocation will only be carried out if its advantages confirm the initial study of objectives.

I would like you to know that there is an avenue of consultation on a continuing basis between officials of my Branch, of the parks organizations in each of the provinces, and many of the suggestions and problems

which you have raised today in connection with Fundy are ones which we have, or are trying to find solutions to. We try, and I think rather successfully, certainly in this province, to have a rather close coordination with your Department of Natural Resources and those of other provinces.

And in developing or identifying new national parks, the provincial parks system as it is, and is proposed, are always given very careful consideration so that we don't end up in each other's way, duplicating some form of effort, or neglecting something else.

Now in the matter of research, several of the briefs touched on the need for ecologists in our organization. Each national park has a minimum of one full time park naturalist, and a number of seasonal naturalists. I realize this is not adequate. On the other hand, I have a budget to meet the same as any other business or organization. We are not satisfied; we don't feel complacent about the situation as it is at present, but this is all we have money for now. As soon as additional funds become available, we will be, of course, filling in this need. At the same time, the services of the Canadian Wildlife Service, which as I mentioned earlier, is a Branch in the same departmental program as ours, have been available to us and are used extensively.

We have really no quarrel with the trailer campers. Again, the matter of outlets was a matter of money. The installation of electrical, water and sewer outlets at trailer campsites is, I must tell you, very expensive, and as our budget remained relatively static, our wage bill increased because of wage increases, cost of materials increased, and new areas had

to be developed. We had to forego, for the time being, some of the things such as the provision of facilities, of outlets. I realize that this does cause some dislocation to the trailer camper, and I apologize, but unfortunately I haven't got a printing press in the basement where I can run off additional money.

It has been for some time our practice not to give park brochures out or distribute them to the various tourist bureaux across Canada. This again was a matter of having sufficient money in the budget because one tourist bureau alone can sop up 20,000 pamphlets without any trouble, depending upon its location. We have started to supply the tourist bureaux with park pamphlets. We hope to supply them with more. The Canadian Government Travel Bureau have prepared two books: one on national parks in western Canada and one on national parks in eastern Canada which they use in replying to visitor enquiries.

Now I think that would be about all the remarks I want to make. I am in your hands. I suggest if there are questions that are concerning people that for the next 15 minutes -- I don't want to keep you here too long - we'd be quite happy to try and field them for you.

Mr. Henderson.

Questions

MR. HENDERSON

Mr. Chairman, in view of the varied comments today against the use of snowmobiles in the parks, I'm wondering if the department is willing to reconsider its policy on this matter. We think that, as you know, we sent a letter to the Minister on this question; we've got tremendous support

from organizations all across the country - I don't know of any conservation organization anywhere in Canada that supports the use of snowmobiles in parks. Are you prepared to, or are you in the process of reconsidering this question?

MR. NICOL

I think the fast answer, Mr. Henderson, is yes we are reconsidering. We thought originally our approach was that this is a form of winter recreation; however, there has been such a storm of protest about the use of snowmobiles in national parks that the matter now is under very active review.

Anybody else? Yes, sir.

MR. POLLY

Mr. Nicol, is there a possibility that the allocation of funds could be realigned. You mentioned the existing highway and the Department of Public Works, and the shortage of funds within your departmental budget. Now with the proposal of extending the approximately 4.7 miles of parkway from the riding stable to the Point Wolfe area, where we now have in existence a good gravel road, a very good gravel road, and it does get some use, that rather than cutting off the main access route which in part also provides a livelihood for the people in Alma through produce from the Sussex area, that 114 remain intact from the headquarters area to the Barney's Hill area and that, rather than placing funds in redeveloping a new five-mile stretch of highway, allocate these funds for the express purpose of adding the electrical and water hook-ups for the trailer camper.

MR. NICOL

I think the answer to that, Mr. Polly, is that this master plan is what we hope to do in the long term. The relocation has not got a high priority, and as I said a few minutes ago, it is being examined again. I do not think that this budgetary problem which we are suffering under at the moment is a permanent thing; I think probably that we will receive some increases as soon as they manage to dampen down the inflation that they are working on now.

Yes, sir?

MR. STEVENS

I would like to ask a question. Why is it that in some of our national parks, particularly in the western region, interpretation has received a great portion of the budget, a greater portion than we are receiving here in the Atlantic region. It seems to me that some parks, such as Banff, and a few of the larger western parks, have not only a permanent park naturalist which I quote you to say was a minimum, they have also a technician and several other additional employees such as secretaries and assistant park naturalists, as well as a great staff of seasonals. Whereas here in the Atlantic provinces we have a minimum one permanent park naturalist, a very limited number of seasonals, no secretary, no technicians, hardly anything to work on. Why is it that the budget seems to be going greatly to our western regions?

MR. NICOL

Well, I can't accept that they get any more when you examine the matter in the light of the size of the visitation to the two largest western parks, which I think are the ones you're referring to, because the smaller

western parks are in exactly the same position as we are here. And there is no effort made to put a special focus on any part of the country, but I think we have to put larger services where the greatest number of visitors go.

MR. LESAUX

Perhaps I could just add to what Mr. Nicol has said. Using Banff as an example, we have in that one park in excess of two million visits per year. We have there a permanent staff of three. Now, we'll be the first to admit that that is not ideal either, that three permanent people cannot possibly interpret that park properly, even with the seasonal help and the other technical staff that you mentioned in support. But that basically is the reason for the three to one relationship, if you like it, in the context of Fundy; but when we come to parks like Waterton and Elk Island, the situation is essentially the same as it is in Fundy.

VOICE: Mr. Chairman

MR. NICOL: Yes, sir

QUESTION:

About the trailer parks, and the trailers in those parks, I think that the government is charging too little, and what they should do is allow, under supervision of other parks, for private-owned would be far better, and have those national parks for other purposes. Now \$1.00 or \$2.00, or \$3.00 per day for electric lights, heat and all the service you give them, it's out of the question. People are coming to these provinces down here for pleasure, but they're not paying for it. Thousands and thousands of trailers come here, and they're not leaving any money, little or none.

The taxpayers are doing for it. But if you'd raise the price on the trailers you have in the parks, raise it so they would go to the private places who are paying taxes.

As far as the snowmobiles are concerned, if these people want pleasure, they shouldn't go over private property. They travel over the whole country, over roads, and over lawns, through school grounds and everything. The provincial government will have to bring in some regulations.

MR. NICOL

Thank you, sir. Anybody else?

Well, I guess that closes our proceedings. Again I am very grateful to you for coming, spending the time, and helping us with this project.

Hearing adjourned: 5:18 p.m.

R.R. No. 1., Lakewood,
St. John, N.B.,
Sept. 7/70.

Brief No 1

Secretary Public Hearings Program,
National & Historic Parks Branch,
400 Laurier Ave., West,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

As per your request in the Evening-Times Globe, St. John, N.B., to Submit comments and recommendations for your Public Hearing on Oct. 29/70, at Moncton, N.B. re Fundy National Park, I herewith, submit the following:-

As Fundy Park is one of the show places of the Maritimes and a haven for our tourists we should all take great interest to know that improvements are being considered, which are badly needed. The size was just right when it was opened for the public, but since then its popularity has grown and many people have been turned away on account of not having the necessary accomodations. There are not enough hook-ups for the travel trailers and after people come from a distance they should have the necessities that are required, such as water, sewage and electricity. More camping sites are needed, particularly nearer the centre of the Park where peoples can walk to it, as very often some of these campers do not have cars available all the time. Laundrymats should be provided in different sections. The Golf course which is in grand shape should be extended to 18 holes or have a new 18 hole one built. Even two more 9 hole ones would be a help to allow more people to Golf. Mothers with young families complain that there isn't a thing for the younger children. Why not a supervised play ground equipped with wading pools, swings, sand piles, etc? Pony rides and merry-go-rounds would go over big. Under supervision, this would give mothers a break and also give them time to try the swimming pool or golf. Horseback riding would be enjoyed by old & young. A Santa Claus land would also be a means of occupying the young.

When Fundy Park was opened an organization known as Fundy Trail Committee was formed with Councillor Keith Shanklin of St. Martin's as President. This organization of which I am a Charter member is still in existence with Mr. Mitchell Franklin, Pres. Mr. Shanklin's ambition was to have a Fundy Trail leading from St. Stephen along the south Shore of N.B. to Fundy Park. We have good roads from St. Stephen to St. Martins, the road from St. Martin's to Salmon River would need to be widened etc. A new Highway from Salmon River to Pt. Wolfe would have to be opened up which is a distance of 10 miles. This is rocky terrain but affords much beauty. At different times Mr. Shanklin approached our Governments to have this road opened, this was approved but they claimed there was no money available at that time. Along the roads from St. Stepehn there are many beautiful spots for tourists to stop and view the beautiful scenery along the way, such as Oak point outside of St. Stephen, St. Andrew's by the Sea, New River, Beach, Lepreaux, Maces Bay, Musquash Harbour, Lorneville and Lancaster to St. John via Reversing Falls. After the Tourist leaves St. John there are two routes they can follow, one to the Loch Lomond Lakes 12 miles long then to Barnesville and Upham into St. Martins, or they can take the Shore Road and proceed to Black River where there is a large Sandy Beach. (This a site of

early Shipbuilding and shipping in N.B.) The road from there follows the shore passing Gardiners Creek, Tynemouth Creek. At Tynemouth Creek there is a huge rock off shore split in two which is a big attraction then on to beautiful St. Martin's a favored summer resort where there are three large caves formed by the rise and fall of the tides of the Bay of Fundy. Lobster fishing and deep sea fishing are some of its attractions. This was a former Shipbuilding site and did a large business 100 years ago. Old homes are still standing vouching for the wealth that was to be made at that industry. From St. Martin's one proceeds to Salmon River, where there are great runs of Atlantic Salmon, more so now than a few years ago as so many of the other rivers are contaminated that it has rushed the fish to cleaner water. It is unbelievable to see these salmon in schools in this river which is carefully guarded by the fishery officials. One is allowed to fish but the catch is limited. This river is only 10 miles from Pt. Wolfe and I would suggest that thought be given to have the Park embrace it. Mr. Mitchell Franklin is trying hard to get our government interested in opening up the Fundy Trail to the Park. Between Salmon River and Pt. Wolfe there is another marvelous beach Martin's Head, it is about two miles of a fine sandy beach. There are several small islands close to this beach which have natural pools suitable for swimming. When the tide goes out it is much warmer to swim here than in the bay. The only access to Martin's head is from Sussex which is a narrow road. This should also be taken over by Fundy Park. The Fundy Trail extended from St. Martin's would be a much shorter route to the park from St. Stephen than it is at present. It would also relieve traffic coming from other points which is very congested during the Summer months. Albert County, N.B. has formed its own committee to have the Trail extended from the park unto Nova Scotia and have made good headway. In your Public Hearing I hope you invite Mr. Mitchell and bring up the possibility that Fundy Trail may be a reality.

Yours truly,

(Mrs. A.J.) Juliet M. Mallette

P.S. Please note P.S.
attached.

P.S. Would it not be a good idea to have Fundy a Year round Park. It has ideal surroundings for all kinds of winter sports, with skiing in the lead?
J.M.M.



In Nova Scotia service stations are open Monday through Saturday from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. except in communities and towns where they close at 1 P.M. on Saturdays. On a weekly rotation schedule, depending on the size of the urban area, some stations remain open until 10 P.M. daily including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Petroleum Pr

Brief No 3.

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK - BRIEF

Brief from the Mayor and Town Councillors of Sackville presented to Mr. J. H. Gordon, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with recommendations for the provisional plan for Funday National Park.

24/9/70
Brief
N. 3

The general aims of this brief are to present two projects to add to the pleasure of visitors to the Park. (1) there is a need of an increase in the number of serviced units for trailer parking. (2) more approaches to the Park should be provided.

Anyone who has visited the park in a trailer realizes the present number of serviced units is inadequate. A wait of three or four days is frequent which means some tourists don't stop as planned. Their vacation time may be limited so they can't wait or they may feel impatient with the delay and push on to try their luck in parks in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island.

It is a well known fact that for years many tourists (especially those entering New Brunswick at Aulac) have asked why there is no car ferry service at some point to cut out the long drive up the river and then down to reach the park.

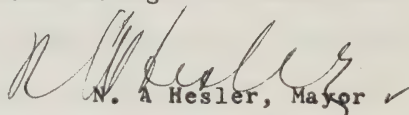
Years ago there was a passenger ferry service from Dorchester to Hopewell Cape and this might well be used again in the form of a car ferry.

Owing to the rise and fall of the tides, the ideal and truly modern solution would be to introduce the use of Hover Craft. As well as being far more efficient, this would be a tremendous attraction.

Two engineers were consulted regarding the use of the existing floating dock at Dorchester. Both agreed it would not be feasible to use it for moving automobiles.

One more suggestion, have more improvements and publicity for the beautiful scenic route to the park via New Horton and Waterside turning at Dennis' Beach to join the existing Main road at West River. This route is known by very few and is well worth being developed as an alternate route beginning at Albert.

In summary, it is respectfully suggested to increase serviced units within the Park, to establish a car ferry or Hover Craft service linking Dorchester and Hopewell Cape and the improvement of an alternate approach along the shore from Albert to Dennis' Corner.


N. A. Hesler, Mayor ✓

**NEW
BRUNSWICK**



2 2 6 2 8 0

NATIONAL & HISTORIC
PARKS BRANCH

W. Jackson
Brief No 6

FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

CODE _____

P.O. Box 753.

Sumex. JTB

03/7-P2.7

October 13, 1970

(Brief!)

The Honourable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Secretary, Public Hearing Program
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Gentlemen:

Re - Public Hearing October 29/70 in Moncton
N.B. on development plans for Fundy National
Park, Albert County, N.B.

We feel such a hearing is a wise move in the right direction, and that worthwhile recommendations from the public will be forthcoming.

As a public interest conservation group, we do wish to bring to your attention the great need and desirability of an "all season fish way" at the estuary of the Point Wolfe River, which is almost completely in the Park.

We have always deplored the fact that the present barrier-dam has for years completely blocked the migration from the sea of all Atlantic Salmon, Sea Trout etc.

Over the years we have brought to the attention of the Park's Branch and others, of the great need. We did stress that an "all season, non barrier ladder-type fishway" would serve the best long range development of this choked off river. It is a sad thing indeed that such a situation in a conservation area as Fundy Park, as this dam without a fishway, be allowed to exist at all.

CONTINUED.....

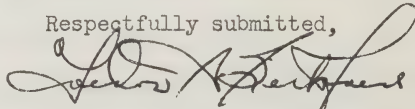
The best conservation laws are not found on the pages of our statute books, but are engraved on the conscience of the true Sportsman.

Page - 2 -

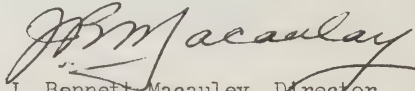
We would advise, the Point Wolfe River has good pools and long reaches of ideal spawning gravel for both Salmon and Trout. In pre dam days the rivers history was one of bountiful Salmon, and trout (native and sea).

With the right fishway we feel conditions can be brought back even better than old days, if protection and elementary stream bed improvement is undertaken. Such would create more interest in the Park, increase angling license revenue, and do much for visitor satisfaction, who would find himself angling in an improved stream, with unrestricted sea access, and over greater and larger game fish population which would ensue.

Respectfully submitted,



Gordon A. Bickford, President



J. Bennett Macauley, Director

cc: E.M. Yorke, Saint John, N.B.
President N.B. Wildlife Federation

226410

Brief No 7

NATIONAL HISTORIC
PARKS BRANCH

Secretary, Public Hearings Program,
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West, 9 23 AM '70
Ottawa 4, Ontario
CODE _____

Dear Sir:

The village of Alma in Albert County, New Brunswick, with a population of approximately 500, is very much in need of an adequate water supply and sewage disposal.

The present situation is bad. Many of the residents pipe their water from wells and springs, often inadequate and exposed to contamination; sewerage into untreated septic tanks or directly into a small brook which runs through the village. Outbreaks of hepatitis and "strep" throat have occurred in the past.

In view of the countless thousands of tourists that come to the Fundy National Park and the village of Alma annually, these basic facilities must be recognized as urgent.

We have been assured by the Provincial Government that there is ample water available.

It has been my deep concern for many years, and this brief is written in expectancy of attention and action.

Yours very truly,

Mildred A. Bennett

(Mrs. A. W. Bennett)

P. O. Box 36,
Alma, New Brunswick,
October 9, 1970.

33
28



226500

Brief
No 8

FEDERATION 21 9 44 AM '70

SPORTS - RECREATION - PHYSICAL EDUCATION
SPORTS - LOISIRS - CODE EDUCATION PHYSIQUE

October 19, 1970

03/7-PC-7 ENCL

Secretary, Public Hearings Program
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Dear Sir:

A special committee of the New Brunswick Federation of Sports, Recreation and Physical Education has studied the Provisional Master Plan for Fundy National Park, and is pleased to submit the following reactions and recommendations for your consideration:

1. It is our conviction that nothing should be done to detract from the one essential ingredient that gives Fundy Park its charm and lasting value -- the fact that it is essentially a wilderness park.
2. Although we acknowledge the obvious need for enlarged camper accommodations, we do not believe that additional "activity areas" should be created. In order to control vehicle traffic, it appears to us to be desirable to concentrate camper hook-ups and sites in existing locations.
3. However, we do see a need for "walk-in", year-round camp sites and shelters in more remote areas of the park, i.e., shelters and sites which are accessible only to hikers, skiers, etc., and which are not accessible to trailers, campers or motor vans.
4. We see a real need for the further development of trails and particularly those which would make Fundy Park accessible to hikers from Moncton and from Saint John, the two major population areas served by the Park. We support enthusiastically the proposals re hiking and riding trails.
5. We believe that it would be thoroughly appropriate to consider the development of facilities for water approaches to Fundy Park. This suggests the need for at least a protected anchorage and a concrete slip-way. Such a development would add to the appeal of Fundy Park to residents of Nova Scotia, the New England States and coastal towns and cities of New Brunswick.

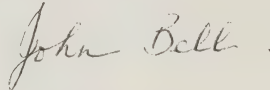
Secretary, Public Hearings Program

October 19, 1970

Finally, because we are convinced that New Brunswick is quickly moving towards the accomplishment of a truly comprehensive network of active, sport-oriented parks and playgrounds, including Mactaquac on the west, Mount Carleton on the north, and the proposed National Park at Kouchibouguac on the east, we earnestly suggest that Fundy National Park be retained as the one major wilderness-park area in this Province.

I would like to thank the Committee for its kindness in allowing the Federation to make this brief submission, and extend to it every good wish for success in its efforts on behalf of all of the citizens of Canada. We did not request permission to present these comments in person because it was felt that we could equally well accomplish our objectives through this written communique.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Bell".

John Bell
Chairman, Fundy Park Study Committee

Department of Physical Education
N. B. Teachers' College
Fredericton, N. B.

MARITIME SECTION

226810

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY

NATIONAL & HISTORIC

PARKS BRANCH

TO _____ Post Office Box 4000
Fredericton, N.B.

Oct 23 9 31 AM '70 October 20, 1970

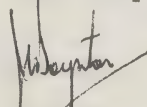
CODE _____

Secretary
Public Hearings Program
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Dear Sir:

The enclosed brief on the Provisional Master Plan for Fundy Park is respectfully submitted on behalf of the members of the Maritime Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

Yours very truly,



for E. L. Hughes
Chairman

attach.

03/7-P27 BRIEF

Brief No 9

Brief on Policy Outlined in the Provisional Master Plan for Fundy National Park

We wish to compliment those members of the staff of the National and Historic Parks Branch responsible for the preparation of the provisional master plan for Fundy National Park and for the exhaustive studies on which the plan is based.

We find ourselves completely in agreement with the proposals set out on page 5, and are particularly pleased that greater use of wilderness areas will be encouraged, that provision of additional campsites will relieve the overcrowding which in recent years has tended to decrease the pleasure of a stop-over in Fundy Park, and that the park interpretation program will be expanded.

We note with approval the implied recognition by the park authorities that the maintenance of a healthy and aesthetically pleasing forest may require conscious intervention to influence the course of nature, and that, on the other hand, complete protection from destructive agencies, even if possible, may not be desirable, (Wildlife management, page 14, Vegetation management, page 15).

We respectfully suggest that carefully planned silvicultural operations, conducted by or under the direction of the parks staff, can greatly enhance the quality of the forest by creating or maintaining stands which are less susceptible than unmanaged stands to destructive agencies such as wind, fire, insects and disease. Such planned silvicultural operations can not only create or maintain a greater variety of stand conditions in terms of species composition, age class and density thereby adding greatly to the interest of the landscape, but cover types and stands can be created or maintained which will support stable, or if desired, increasing populations of wildlife. We recommend such silvicultural treatments for Class III and Class IV areas (Natural Environment and General Outdoor Recreation).

We further suggest that, if such management practices are adopted, the attention of visitors be drawn to them and to the adjoining untreated stands by the provision of interpretive signs located beside roads and trails.

While we do not suggest that these operations have any objective other than those stated above, we do suggest that, whenever it is economically feasible, any merchantable trees removed during the operations be properly manufactured into saleable products and made available to local industry through sale by tender.

We wish to make a suggestion about forest protection. As indicated earlier we concur with the proposal that complete protection from destructive agencies may not be desirable. However, we consider that protection policies need elaboration, particularly for a most destructive agency, the spruce budworm, or for other equally damaging insect and disease pests that may develop in the future. In spite of the statement that "emphasis has been (placed) on maximum protection of the forest from fire, insects and disease", it is not clear that there is a plan to deal with insect epidemics that may arise in future. Specifically we are concerned with the statement on page 15, under the sub-heading "Insects", that "It is recognized that some insects are forest defoliators----and may require chemical control, but this will only be carried out if they threaten to destroy the forest cover in areas of high investment----or if infestation poses a major threat to commercial forests outside the park."

We recommend that appropriate control measures be used to prevent damaging insects (or other damaging agents) from building up to population levels which menace intensive use areas or endanger adjacent commercial forest.

Finally, we are disappointed that, although the means are readily available, there is no statement of intent to maintain populations of native mammals. This surely is one of the chief attractions of many National Parks.

Respectfully submitted by
E. L. Hughes, Chairman
Maritime Section
Canadian Institute of Forestry

Post Office Box 4000
Fredericton, N.B.
October 20, 1970

Brief No. 10

MR. JACKSON

226813

NATIONAL & HISTORIC
PARKS BRANCH

TO

P.O. Box 92,
Annapolis Royal, N. S.

OCT 22 2 27 PM '70

October 19, 1970

CODE

Secretary, Public Hearings Program,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
400 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa 4, Ont.

03/7-P27 Brief
04/7P27 Brief

Dear Sir:

I have been interested in the development of
Fundy National Park and Kejimikujik Park. I
presented a written Brief on the latter. Have
also received copy of Briefs presented at the Hearing
in Halifax. I am curious to know if the written
Briefs will receive similar attention.

The Public Hearings regarding proposed developments
for National Parks is a good idea and provides an
opportunity for all to air their comments.

Do we, who submit Briefs have an opportunity to
learn of the outcome.

Yours truly,


John E. C. Britton

MUNDY NATIONAL PARK

Provisional Master Plan - Development

Reference to Development of Accommodation, Services, Camp Grounds, Roads

The proposed plans for future development are good and should ensure a park which residents and visitors alike may enjoy for many years. I shall list a few areas where I wish to give suggestion and comment.

- 1 - Roads - The proposed parkway as described between the Riding Stable and Point Wolfe Road, certainly will provide a scenic and more satisfactory entrance to the Headquarters Site and this part of the park. The new road, unfortunately, will eliminate a very beautiful view of the Headquarters Site, from the top of the hill, as one now drives into this area. The other benefits may outweigh this experience.

The proposed motor nature trail, Laverty Lake Trail. - This proposal is excellent, it will provide access to a beautiful wilderness area and provide short walking trails for persons so interested during a short visit to the park. Development of a interpretive route as described on page 18, is good and should not be omitted.

- 2 - Headquarters Site - It would be a pity to eliminate the existing accommodation facilities, that is, the chalets and motel. There is an atmosphere due to the location and manner in which they are maintained that will never be duplicated in the Alma area.

The existing service facilities, shops and service station, provide a necessary service as long as standards are maintained. This can be controlled under the present arrangements.

- 3 - Alma Village - The existing facilities in Alma have improved considerably but still require more attention to obtain the best results from the natural beauty of it's setting.

It is realized that it is very difficult for a small village of this size to plan for the future and maintain a standard, without professional and financial assistance. This assistance should be provided, starting with a Master Plan for the village, then develop from there. A representation of the residents of the village should be included when proposals are discussed, then all may concur rather than objecting after the plan has been completed.

- 4 - Campgrounds - The campgrounds at Wolfe Lake and Bennett Lake provide an alternative when one visits the park during a period when there is considerable fog and dampness along the coast area. These facilities might be expanded and kept on a par with the other Sites.

The provision of electrical outlets in designated sectors of any campground will provide the opportunity for a camper with a trailer or tent to have an electrical heater in preference to gas to use in the Fall or when necessary at other times of the year when temperatures drop. Many people are nervous of gas which can be troublesome.

- 5 - Lake Development - The adoption of a concession to rent canoes and row boats to visitors at one of the lakes might be given consideration.

- 6 - Road Development - A secondary (dust free) road from Salmon River or St. Martins, west of the park, I believe should be developed by Provincial and Federal authorities alike. The scenery, is beautiful, especially along the big Salmon River. There were existing roads (twenty years ago) used for logging operations which could provide the start for the development of this trail. The trail ~~has~~ been discussed for years. The road should be constructed as a secondary highway following the coast as much as possible and tie in with Fundy National Park and Point Wolfe. The construction of covered bridges for river and stream crossing similar to those used in N. H. in the past would be less costly to construct and would provide a natural setting for this trail, also provide an attraction for visitors who have never viewed a bridge of this type. I believe that it is worth noting that Cabot Trail started in a very small way and is now well known.

Submitted by 

J.W.C. Britton
P.O. Box 92,
Annapolis Royal, N. S.



The Federation of Ontario Naturalists

1262 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario. Telephone: (416) 444-8419

Brief No 13

Monday
26 October, 1970.

Mr. J. H. Gordon
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Gordon:

The Federation of Ontario Naturalists respectfully submits the enclosed written brief on the Provisional Master Plan for Fundy National Park. Our representative at the Hearing will be Mr. David Christy, a Federation of Ontario Naturalists' member residing in Saint John. He will present a summary of this brief orally.

Yours truly,

Brenda Golberg

Brenda Golberg
Conservation Assistant

/B
Enc

B R I E F
on the
PROVISIONAL MASTER PLAN FOR
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

As prepared for the Public Hearing
in

MONCTON, N. B.

on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1970

Presented on behalf of the

FEDERATION OF ONTARIO NATURALISTS

- O - O -

THE FEDERATION OF ONTARIO NATURALISTS COMMENDS THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ON THE HOLDING OF THESE PUBLIC HEARINGS ON PROVISIONAL MASTER PLANS FOR ALL NATIONAL PARKS, AND ON THE INCREASING CARE AND STUDY WHICH SEEMS TO BE INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE NEWER MASTER PLANS.

THE FEDERATION OF ONTARIO NATURALISTS IS CANADA'S LARGEST CONSERVATION AND NATURAL HISTORY ORGANIZATION, HAVING OVER 7,000 SENIOR MEMBERS AND 22,000 YOUNG PEOPLE ENROLLED IN A YOUTH PROGRAMME, AND 45 FEDERATED CLUBS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO, WITH AN ADDITIONAL 5,000 MEMBERS. WE ARE CONCERNED WITH ENSURING AN ATTRACTIVE AND LIVABLE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH EDUCATION, CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH. WE SUPPORT THE POLICY OF MAINTAINING NATIONAL PARKS AS AN UNIMPAIRED NATURAL HERITAGE FOR ALL CANADIANS, NOW AND IN THE FUTURE, IN REPRESENTATIVE AREAS ACROSS CANADA. WE WISH TO PROVIDE A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE TOWARD REGIONAL CONFLICTS WHICH MAY ARISE.

THE LAND - USE PLAN

WE WOULD EMPHASIZE IN GENERAL THAT ADEQUATE STUDY PRECEDE ANY LAND-USE PLAN, AND THAT MERE INVENTORY IS NOT SUFFICIENT IN VIEW OF THE IRREPLACEABLE NATURE OF THIS RESOURCE. HISTORICAL, ECOLOGICAL AND

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF ALL DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE KNOWN TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE. THE NATIONAL PARKS PLANNING COMMISSION IS TO BE COMMENDED FOR THE CARE AND STUDY WHICH HAVE GONE INTO THIS PLAN SO FAR. IF THE PARK IS TO BE THE WILDLAND PARK THAT IT IS ENVISIONED, PARTICULAR CARE MUST BE TAKEN THAT "DEVELOPMENT" DOES NOT BECOME AN END IN ITSELF. A WELL PREPARED PLAN SUCH AS THIS INVITES DETAILED COMMENT.

EVEN THE BEST OF ZONING CRITERIA ARE MADE WORTHLESS BY INCONSISTENCY OF APPLICATION. SEVERAL SUCH INCONSISTENCIES APPEAR TO US TO MAR THIS PROVISIONAL PLAN. TRAILS CAPABLE OF CARRYING VEHICULAR TRAFFIC OF ANY SORT SHOULD NOT TRAVERSE CLASS 1 OR CLASS 11 AREAS. MOTORCYCLE ABUSE OF THE GOOSE RIVER TRAIL AND SIMILAR TRAILS IN THE PARK DESTROYS THE WILDERNESS VALUE OF THIS AREA. CARE MUST BE TAKEN THAT CLASS 1 AREAS ARE LARGE ENOUGH TO ADEQUATELY PRESERVE THE FEATURES THEY CONTAIN. THE AREA AROUND UPPER VAULT FALLS IS MINIMAL. THE CLASS 1 AREA NEAR BRUIN LAKE SHOULD INCLUDE THIS LAKE AND ADJACENT PARTS OF THIS WATERSHED WITH ITS BOGS. FLAGNAR LAKE SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN CLASS 11 AREA BECAUSE OF ITS PROXIMITY TO MARVEN AND CHALMERS LAKE AND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RARE BOG PLANTS FOUND HERE. AS A CONCEPT OF

RESOURCE CONSERVATION, IT WOULD SEEM WISER TO ZONE FOR EXTENSIVE "PRESERVATION" (CLASS 1) AND "WILDERNESS" (CLASS 11) AREAS AND RE-CLASSIFY THESE FOR WIDER USE LATER, IF SUCH CAN BE JUSTIFIED. THE ALTERNATIVE AS PUT FORTH IN THE FUNDY MASTER PLAN, IN WHICH MINIMAL LANDS ARE ZONED AS CLASS 1 AND 11 AREAS, AND CLASS 111 AREAS ARE CONSIDERED AS LAND-BANK, ALLOWS THE POSSIBILITY THAT WIDER USE MAY DESTROY CHARACTERISTICS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED HAD THE AREA BEEN ZONED CLASS 1 OR 11.

THE PROGRAMME

THE CONCEPT OF "RESOURCE CONSERVATION" MUST BE CONSIDERED IN ITS BROADEST TERMS: AERIAL SPRAYING OF THE WHOLE PARK WITH SUMITHION AGAINST SPRUCE BUD WORM IS NOT CONSERVATION OF AN EVOLVING ECOSYSTEM. THE SPRUCE BUDWORM IS A PART OF THE NATURAL SUCCESSION IN THESE FORESTS. IT IS WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT THIS AREA OF THE PROVINCE. ITS HISTORY IS A CLASSIC EXAMPLE OF INSECT ADAPTATION TO SPRAYS. THERE IS NO ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION TO SELECTING FOR MORE AND MORE RESISTENT BUDWORM. NEITHER IS THERE ANY WAY OF REPLACING THE RARE OR BENEFICIAL INSECTS WHICH ARE KILLED BY AERIAL SPRAYING. ONLY IF A STRONG CASE COULD BE MADE FOR THE PARK'S BEING THE SOLE SOURCE OF BUDWORM INFESTATION IN THIS REGION, SHOULD ANY FORM OF CONTROL MEASURES ON THE PERIMETER OF THE PARK BE CONSIDERED...

SEWAGE AND GARBAGE ARE TWO VERY REAL THREATS TO THE AESTHETIC AND BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF FUNDY PARK. DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE INTO THE OCEAN AT POINT WOLFE CAMPGROUND AND INTO THE SALT MARSH NEAR THE PARK HEADQUARTERS SHOULD CEASE. EXISTING SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES SHOULD BE RIGOROUSLY CHECKED AS TO THEIR CAPACITY, DISCHARGE OF NUTRIENTS AND GROUND WATER RELATIONSHIP. REPORTS OF STENCH, PEAK USE OVERFLOW INTO THE POINT WOLFE RIVER, SPRINGS BECOMING UNFIT FOR CONSUMPTION, ARE NOT COMPATIBLE WITH ANY CONCEPT OF PARK USE. SEWAGE FACILITIES MUST BE DESIGNED TO MAXIMUM STANDARDS UNDER MAXIMUM USE. THE PRACTICE OF EXPORTING GARBAGE TO BE USED AS FILL OUTSIDE THE PARK SHOULD BE TO MAXIMUM STANDARDS AND WITH THE HOPE OF RECLAMATION OF THE LAND USED. NON-RETURNABLE BOTTLES AND CANS SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED IN THE PARK. CONCESSIONS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO SELL THEM, AND PEOPLE SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED FROM BRINGING THEM IN. CREATIVE APPROACHES TO THE LITTER PROBLEM SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ENCOURAGE VISITORS TO PRACTICE "GOOD HOUSEKEEPING" THROUGHOUT THE PARK.

THE PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE OF EXOTIC SPECIES OF PLANTS SHOULD CEASE OR BE PHASED OUT WHEREVER POSSIBLE, AND REPLACED BY NATIVE PLANTS. ARTIFICIAL HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES SUCH AS FERTILIZER APPLICATION AND THE SPRAYING OF HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES SHOULD BE REVIEWED AND THE FEASIBILITY OF PHASING THIS OUT, MODERATING IT TOWARD USE OF AGENTS OF LESS ECOLOGICAL TOXICITY, OR REPLACING CHEMICAL BY BIOLOGICAL CONTROL,

CONSIDERED. SOME MEMBER OF PARK STAFF WITH AUTHORITY AND KNOWLEDGE OF PESTICIDE PROBLEMS SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PROGRAMME. THE DANGERS OF CONTINUING AN UNSUPERVISED HORTICULTURAL PROGRAMME INCLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF POISONING OR FERTILIZING ADJACENT BODIES OF WATER (E.G. MCLAREN POND AND BOGS IN THE HEADQUARTERS AREA) AND EXTINCTION OF RARE NATIVE SPECIES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SALMON BY-PASS TO THE POINT WOLFE DAM AND THE REINTRODUCTION OF SALMON IN THE POINT WOLFE RIVER ARE EXTREMELY COMMENDABLE STEPS. THIS IS AN AREA WHICH SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE SHOWN TO BE HIGHLY SUITABLE TO SALMON RUNS AND SUCCESSFUL SPAWNING. ATLANTIC SALMON IS A DIMINISHING RESOURCE WHOSE EXPANSION SHOULD BE CAREFULLY ENCOURAGED AND WHICH SHOULD BE A PART OF THE PARK INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMME.

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE RESOURCES OF THE PARK IS WHAT MAKES THEIR CONSERVATION MEANINGFUL TO THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE NOW USING PARKS. THE NATIONAL PARKS INTERPRETIVE SERVICE IS TO BE COMMENDED FOR ITS PROGRAMME. WE WOULD ENCOURAGE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR THIS PROGRAMME. THE PARK NATURALIST HAS TWO EXTREMELY IMPORTANT ROLES IN RESOURCE CONSERVATION: ONE IN MAINTAINING RESOURCE CONSERVATION THROUGH INTRODUCING PEOPLE TO THE RESOURCES AND EDUCATING OR INSPIRING THEM TO USE THESE RESOURCES IN A SOUND ECOLOGICAL MANNER: TWO, IN ADVISING THE RESOURCE

MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE PARK ON CONSERVATION PROBLEMS. TOO OFTEN THE PARK NATURALIST IS TRAPPED BEHIND HIS DESK BY WALLS OF BUREAUCRACY, AND CAN DO NEITHER JOB EFFECTIVELY. THE POPULARITY OF THE INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMME IN FUNDY NATIONAL PARK PLACES HEAVY LOADS ON ITS NATURALISTS. MORE NATURALISTS AND MORE CONCERN WITH THEIR TRAINING ARE RECOMMENDED. THE POLICY OF INTERPRETING EARLY HUMAN HISTORY IN A PARK LIKE FUNDY IS EXCELLENT, FOR THESE EARLY PEOPLE OFTEN SAW THE INHLENT VALUES OF THE LAND, AND THEIR CULTURE ENHANCED THE NATIVE FEATURES. TODAY'S CITY DWELLER, THE MOST FREQUENT PARK VISITOR, CAN IDENTIFY WITH THIS EARLIER VISITOR AND SEE THROUGH HIS EYES THE REAL CHARACTER OF THE LAND.

DEVELOPMENT

UNTIL FURTHER EXTENSIVE STUDY HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT, RELIANCE ON EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS WOULD SEEM THE COURSE LEAST DAMAGING TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE UPPER LIMIT ON OVERNIGHT CAMPING IS NECESSARY IN A SMALL PARK SUCH AS THIS; AND IT MIGHT EVEN BE ADVISABLE TO CONSIDER LIMITING DAY ACCESS AS ONE MEANS OF PREVENTING OVER-USE OF CERTAIN RESOURCES.

THE RE-ROUTING OF HIGHWAY 114 AS PROPOSED IN THE MASTER PLAN SHOULD NOT BE CARRIED OUT UNLESS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT IT WILL SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE CONGESTION AND NOT MERELY ADD TO IT; THAT IT WILL

NOT BE A BROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY, HIGH-SPEED HIGHWAY; THAT THERE IS NO LOSS OF SCENIC OR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES; THAT IT WILL IMPROVE THE NATURAL VALUES OF THE PARK; AND THAT THERE ARE NO FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES. WE SUGGEST THAT THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATIVES BE CONSIDERED, AND THAT FURTHER ALTERNATIVES BE SOUGHT: LIMITING VEHICULAR TRAFFIC TO A DAILY QUOTA; ENCOURAGING PEOPLE TO SLOW DOWN AND APPRECIATE THE SCENIC VALUES OF THE HIGHWAY AS IT IS ; RE-ROUTING OF THROUGH TRAFFIC AROUND THE PARK. SURELY HIGH-SPEED PARK TRANSIT SHOULD BE AVOIDED IF POSSIBLE.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAVERTY LAKE TRAIL AS A ONE-WAY-MOTOR-INTERPRETIVE TRAIL POSES A DILEMMA. SUCH A TRAIL WOULD DEFINITELY DESTROY THE WILDERNESS QUALITY OF THE ADJACENT, CLASS 11 LANDS, YET SUCH DEVELOPMENT COULD BE VALUABLE IF FEATURES OF GREAT INTERPRETIVE VALUE ARE FOUND HERE AND NOT ALONG OTHER EXISTING PARK ROADS; AND IF THE INTERPRETATION OF THESE IS THOUGHT TO BE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE TO THAT GROUP OF PARK VISITORS WHO ARE TIED TO THEIR AUTOMOBILES. RESEARCH SHOULD BE DONE TO DETERMINE ALTERNATIVES: EXTENSIVE INTERPRETIVE USE OF HIGHWAY 114, FORTY-FIVE MILE ROAD, SHEPODY ROAD AND OTHER EXISTING ROADS. PERHAPS TO INCREASE ACCESSIBILITY TO OLDER (OR LAZIER) PARK USES, A BICYCLE RENTAL CONCESSION COULD BE OPERATED OUTSIDE THE PARK NEAR THE END OF LAVERTY TRAIL. GOOD INTERPRETIVE MILEAGE COULD BE MADE BY EMPHASIZING

THE MINIMAL INTERFERENCE OF SUCH MODES OF TRANSPORTATION (SILENT AND CLEAN). ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BITS OF NATIONAL PARKS ADVERTISING RELIES STRONGLY ON THIS CONCEPT OF "CANADA'S QUIET PLACES".

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIKING TRAILS AND PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES IS TO BE COMMEDED AS A PRACTICAL MEANS OF MANAGING TRAFFIC, BRINGING PEOPLE IN TO WILD AREAS AND PREVENTING THEM FROM DOING THESE AREAS EXCESSIVE HARM.

WE FIRMLY OPOSE THE USE OF SNOWMOBILES AND ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES. SUCH USE IS IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH NATIONAL PARK VALUES. WILDLIFE ARE DISTURBED, ESPECIALLY THE WHOLE COMMUNITY OF UNDER-SNOW DWELLERS. INTERFERENCE WITH THIS IMPORTANT HABITAT OF MICROTINE RODENTS COULD SEVERELY ALTER A WHOLE FOOD CHAIN CHARACTERISTIC OF THE FORESTS OF THIS AREA. BOG AREAS ARE ANOTHER OF THE AREAS PRESERVED IN THIS PARK WHICH CAN BE IRREVOCABLY DAMAGED BY EVEN A FEW THOUGHTLESS MACHINE TRAVERSES, COMPACTING THE SURFACE AND ALTERING DRAINAGE PATTERNS. THIS PARK AREA IS SMALL AND MUST BE JEALOUSLY PROTECTED. THERE ARE EXTENSIVE AREAS AVAILABLE FOR JOY-RIDING AND NOISE-MAKING OUTSIDE OF PARKS. EXPERIENCE IN WESTERN NATIONAL PARKS AND IN ONTARIO HAS LED TO RESTRICTION OF FORMER PRIVILEGES, AFTER THE DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE. THE SAME MISTAKES SHOULD NOT BE REPEATED IN FUNDY.

HORSEBACK RIDING CAN BE A MEANINGFUL WAY OF VIEWING THE PARK, YET IT CAN DAMAGE TRAILS TO THE POINT WHERE THEY ARE UNSUITABLE FOR HIKING. PRESENT RIDING FACILITIES ARE LOCALIZED AND UNLESS TRAILS SPECIFICALLY FOR RIDING ARE DEVELOPED, USE OF HORSES SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO AREAS OF PRESENT USE. THIS PARK IS SMALL ENOUGH THAT EVEN THE AVERAGE TOURIST CAN REACH MOST AREAS BY WALKING.

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF FURTHER VISITOR ACCOMMODATION OUTSIDE THE PARK IS TO BE COMMENDED. GUIDELINES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT AS IN PARKS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THESE DEVELOPERS, IN THE HOPE THAT THEY WOULD AVOID THE USUAL UGLY, FAST-BUCK CHARACTERISTICS OF MANY SIMILAR TOWNSITES PERIPHERAL TO PARKS.

DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMES SHOULD INCLUDE EMPHASIS ON THE EFFECT MAN CAN HAVE ON INTERTIDAL ECOLOGY. GREAT NUMBERS OF PEOPLE CAN DAMAGE SOME INTERTIDAL COMMUNITIES IRREVERSIBLY. THIS MUST BE AVOIDED IN FUNDY WHERE THE MARINE PHENOMENA ARE A PARK FEATURE.

FUTURE PLANNING

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES OF LOCOMOTION WILL CAUSE INCREASING PROBLEMS IN PARKS, WITH DESTRUCTION OF HABITAT, NOISE AND EXHAUST EMISSION. UNLESS SUCH VEHICLES CAN MEET CERTAIN CRITERIA OF NOISELESSNESS, LOW EXHAUST EMISSION, OPERATION BY LICENSE ONLY, KNOWLEDGE OF PARK

REGULATIONS BEING ESSENTIAL TO LICENSING, THEY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED. THE RISK OF DAMAGE TO SOMETHING WHICH IS THE PROPERTY OF ALL CANADIANS AND THEIR DESCENDENTS MUST OUTWEIGH THE DESTRUCTIVE PLEASURE OF A FEW INDIVIDUALS.

CAREFUL STUDY SHOULD BE MADE CONCERNING ENLARGEMENT OF FUNDY NATIONAL PARK. THREE MAJOR KINDS OF NEEDS EXIST:

- 1) TO TRULY REPRESENT THE UNIQUE CHARACTER OF THE UPPER BAY OF FUNDY REGION, AREAS TO THE EAST ALONG THE COAST TO CAPE ENRAGE SHOULD BE ACQUIRED. THIS AREA INCLUDES SALT MARSHES AND MEADOW AREAS FREQUENTED BY MIGRATING WATERFOWL, SCENIC CLIFFS ALONG THE SHORELINE, BEACHES, SANDSTONE GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS CARVED BY THE SEA AND HIGHER TIDAL VARIATION IN AREAS WHICH ARE WELL SUITED FOR INTERPRETATION.
- 2) TO PROTECT THE WATERSHEDS OF THE ALMA RIVER WITHIN THE PARK, THE HEADWATERS OUTSIDE THE PARK SHOULD BE ACQUIRED. THERE HAS BEEN EXTENSIVE LOGGING HERE, WITH CONSEQUENT EROSION OF STREAM BEDS. IN LIGHT OF THE VALUE OF THE SALMON RESOURCE, THESE STREAM BEDS SHOULD BE PROTECTED. ANY DEVELOPMENT OF MINING CLAIMS UPSTREAM FROM THE PARK SHOULD OCCUR UNDER ONLY THE STRICTEST CONTROL OF EFFLUENT OR SLAG.

- 3) TO PROVIDE A LARGER BUFFER AREA TO PERMIT EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE SELF-SUSTAINING. THE AREA TO THE WEST OF THE PARK WOULD PROVIDE SUCH PROTECTION.

CONCLUSION

THERE IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EVEN THE BEST OF PLANS: THAT UNLESS THEY ARE UNDER CONSTANT, CAREFUL, KNOWLEDGEABLE REVIEW, THEY MAY BECOME TOOLS OF RESOURCE DESTRUCTION. WE WOULD SUGGEST SOME MEANS OF CONTINUING THE KIND OF DIALOGUE BEGUN IN THIS HEARING THROUGHOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN. THIS WOULD NOT ONLY BRING IN OUTSIDE VIEWPOINTS, BUT MIGHT FACILITATE COMMUNICATION WITHIN THE PARK AND BETWEEN LOCAL, REGIONAL AND OTTAWA PARK OFFICIALS ON IMPORTANT ISSUES. TOO OFTEN, PARK PERSONNEL ARE ISOLATED IN THEIR OWN PURPOSES -- PURPOSES WHICH MAY NOT BE FOR THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PARK. OFTEN THESE PROBLEMS CAN BE SOLVED BY COMMUNICATION. THE AESTHETIC ASSETS OF THE WHOLE NATION ARE AT STAKE IN EACH PARK AND ARE BEST SERVED WHEN THE BROADEST POSSIBLE SPECTRUM OF OUTLOOK, KNOWLEDGE AND INTEREST ARE INVOLVED IN CONTINUING COMMUNICATION.

BRIEF FROM

SHEPODY LIONETTES OF ALBERT COUNTY

Brief No 14

We, the Shepody Lionettes of Albert County wish to present a brief to National and Historic Parks Branch for Fundy Park's Public Hearing.

The following are ~~wour~~ requests for considerations:

1. That all existing roads be maintained.
2. More swimming areas and a wading pool be constructed.
3. More washrooms and laundry service in the tenting areas.
4. That a price control be arranged.
5. That hired help, who serve the tourists, be interviewed and consideration be given on the importance of personality and knowledge of local points of interest, to the tourists.
6. Bus tours be arranged for visits to the different points of interest.
7. That more out-lets for electricity and water be installed.
8. That the farm be maintained for visitation tours, in some interesting occupation to tourists.
9. The maple sugar grove be developed for viewing the activities.

Miriam A. Kelly.
Mabel A. Long
Kay C. Duffy
Isabel Tucker
Glenda O'Hara
Ola Woodworth
Vivian Dixon
Mary Hoar
Joyce Hudson
Harriet Quinn
Doris Stevens
Jean Myres

J.M. Hudson,
Hopewell Hill,
Albert County,
New Brunswick.

Secretary, Public Hearings Program
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue, West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

SUBJECT: BRIEF ON PROVISIONAL PLAN,
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the City of Saint John, its Mayor and Common Council and in response to the Federal Government's call for public views on the Provisional Master Plan Development for Fundy National Park, the Saint John Department of Promotion wish to make the following presentation.

The Saint John Department of Promotion is that arm of Municipal service within the City that administers and promotes the City's tourist program and convention development agency.

Consequently, we have a very real interest in any new development or expansion of the facilities and scope of Fundy National Park.

Fundy National Park is among the smallest of National Parks to be found in Canada. In spite of its restrictive borders, we believe that registrations each year have completely justified the decision - back in 1948 - by the Federal Government to establish Fundy National Park.

The years 1966 to 1970 (inclusive) show a total attendance of almost 3,200,000 visitors - or an average of 640,000 persons per year of which a very large percentage come through Saint John from all points in the United States and Canada.

On the basis of the park area of only 80 square miles, this produces a density occupancy of 8,000 people per square mile - if all areas of the park afforded occupancy or accessibility.

Not knowing the average stay, it is difficult to determine the "visitor population" per day. In any event it seems to us that present facilities must be greatly over-extended - far beyond its original concept and planning of the park back in 1948 and its official opening in July 1950. It is interesting to note that the "published" attendance figure for the initial year of park operation was 66,300.

We believe that the area of Fundy National Park should be substantially expanded! Particularly if any Provisional Plan is to provide for the anticipated acceleration of the visitor industry within the Atlantic Provinces travel region over the immediate years ahead.

It is estimated that by 1975 - 3,500,000 vacation visitors will holiday in New Brunswick annually. This will represent an increase of roughly 25% within the next four to five years.

Within ten years - or less - this total influx should reach six to seven million visitors annually.

If the same ratio of total tourist visits to the park is maintained over these years then by 1980, upwards of 1 million visitors should avail themselves of Fundy National Park's facilities.

We presume that the development of any final "Provisional Master Plan" would not want to encompass a planning projection for a shorter period than ten years!

With this in mind, we strongly advocate an expansion of not only Fundy Park's land areas - but also the sea areas abutting to such land acquisition.

We are, of course, referring to a "corridor" expansion of Fundy National Park into Saint John County, along the majestic shore line of the Bay of Fundy.

Such an extension westerly - to (example) Salmon River, only 15½ miles, would encompass or cross eight rivers and streams - affording excellent fishing, canoeing and camp-site locations.

As we are all aware, perhaps the only outdoor amenity looked for at Fundy Park - and sadly lacking - is beach swimming facilities.

Again, such an expansion would open up magnificent beach areas, such as that provided at Martin Head.

Almost the greatest attractions within the Atlantic Provinces are the unique vistas of sea and headlands. With changing road patterns from St. Stephen to the Nova Scotia border, much of this intriguing sea scenery in New Brunswick has already disappeared.

It is our confirmed view that Fundy National Park can, with an expansion along this shore line, recapture a magnificent, panoramic sector of one of New Brunswick's greatest potential playgrounds, park and shore areas.

We have examined in some detail the "development" proposals commencing on page 18 of the "Provisional Master Plan" and while we are encouraged with the proposals contained therein, we believe that the planned acquisition of only approximately 105 acres of land will in no conceivable manner measure up or meet the functional demands that will be made on Fundy National Park over the immediate years ahead.

The tables shown on page #13 - "Land-use Classification Summary" - we believe, reflects this view, if one is to anticipate the need.

We therefore recommend that the National Historic Parks Branch now plan to acquire sufficient new lands as proposed earlier in this presentation and that such acquisitions to constitute a shoreline corridor to at least that point on the map attached, known as Salmon River and thence to St. Martins.

Appreciating as we do the planning and engineering involvement, we believe that even with such acquisition undertaken now, it would perhaps be two to three years before such new areas would be opened up for public use.

By that time, the demand for such additional space and advantages would be already evident.

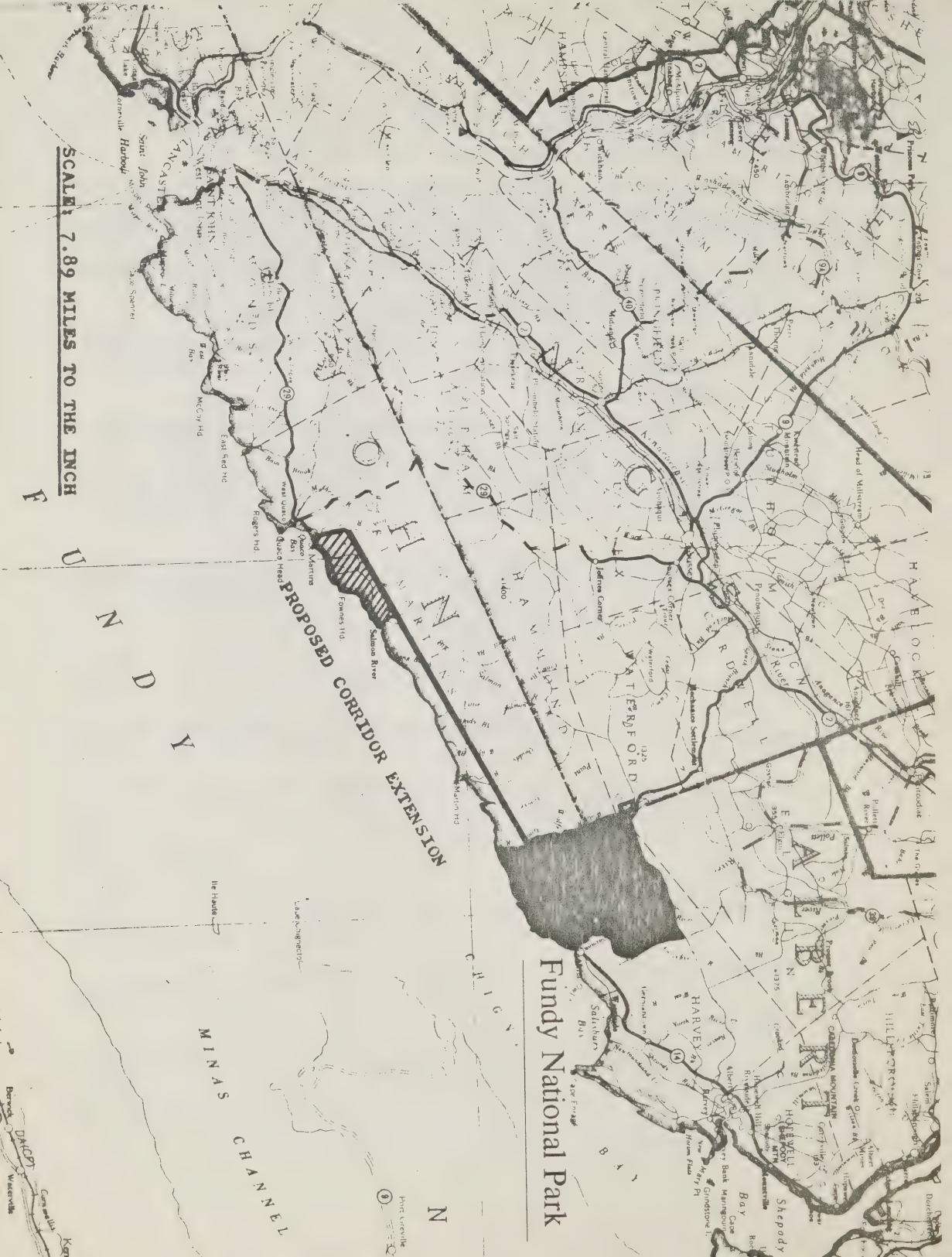
In fact, we believe this is to be the case even now in 1970.

On behalf of the City of Saint John, this brief is respectfully submitted.

Lloyd R. Hartt
Lloyd R. Hartt
Chairman
(Tourist & Convention
Committee)
Department of Promotion
City of Saint John
Saint John, N.B.

Fundy National Park

SCALE: 7.89 MILES TO THE INCH



Brief No. 24

BRIEF NO. 24

Shepody Lions Club
Albert, New Brunswick

Secretary, Public Hearings Program
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Ave. West
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Ref. Fundy National Park Provisional Master Plan

Gentlemen:

As a service club local to Fundy National Park we wish to offer the following comments.

1. As the Park is considered to be a major asset of our local tourist industry facilities for general recreation should be increased. This could be done in or adjacent to existing recreation areas.

Because of the very minor increase over the presently small area for general recreation, i.e., only 2% of the total park area, existing eco-systems would not be disturbed.

2. Summer employees in the information booths should be recruited locally, as many of the tourist questions are related to the local area of the Province and not solely to the park.
3. In view of the very large increase in the use by the public of the excellent interpretive program, more naturalists should be employed for this service, as an interpreter can not do justice to his program with the large numbers of people taking part.

Respectfully submitted,

Shepody Lions Club

J.T. Quinn, Secretary.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
FREDERICTON, N.B.

October 27, 1970

Secretary, Public Hearing Program
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Re: Fundy National Park
Public Hearing
October 29, 1970

Dear Sir:

I suggest that the swimming pool in Fundy National Park be kept open until one week after Labour Day. This, I am sure, would extend the Tourist Season by another week. Various visitors felt the same disappointment of finding the pool closed at a time when one enjoys most the natural beauty and peace of the park. This period appears also best for bird watching.

I do not wish to speak at the hearing in Moncton, on October 29, 1970.

Hoping that you will be able to consider this suggestion,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. Weiner".

T. Weiner
Professor of Physics

CC: Fundy National Park Public Hearing
Brunswick Hall
Hotel Brunswick
MONCTON, N.B.

/cwp

Brief No. 26

BRIEF NO. 26

Riverside, Albert Co.,
New Brunswick.

Secretary, Public Hearings Program,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
400 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Fundy National Park Provisional Master Plan

Gentlemen:

As a local resident and a keen naturalist I am pleased with the program to preserve and to interpret the natural features of the Park.

However: - In the book "National Parks Policy" Chapter 1, "The Purpose of National Parks" - Section 4 of the "National Parks Act" states that: - "The Parks are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment." In the 2nd column of the same page it says - "There is not at present among Canadians in general a strong desire to seek wilderness enjoyment. This seems apparent by the small proportion of park visitors who participate in hiking, riding and camping in the isolated areas of the parks."

The Provisional Master Plan says that the purpose of Fundy National Park is to preserve and interpret its natural features, and no mention is made of enjoyment of the people.

The classification into land use areas gives only 2.2% of the total area of the park for general outdoor recreation, with almost all of the balance given to wilderness recreation and natural environment.

The Provisional Plan purpose and the mere 2.2% for recreational facilities are decidedly not good interpretations of the Act, Sect. 4 and I therefore recommend that:

1. The purpose be amended to include the words "For the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment."
2. That the land use class 4 be doubled to 4.4% of the total park area.

Then perhaps more people would stay in, rather than pass through the park, and those who stay would stay longer.

Happily some who come for, and some who stay for the recreation, may take part in the excellent interpretive program.

Respectfully submitted,

James T. Quinn
Citizen.

MONCTON FAMILY Y.M.C.A.

Brief Presentation to Consider the Preliminary Master Plans
of the Fundy National Park

October 29, 1970
Moncton, N.B.

In preparing this brief the Moncton Family Y.M.C.A. has built upon the resources and the experiences of the Y.M.C.A. movement in relation to the out of doors. The Y.M.C.A. has had a long history in conducting and developing Youth Program in camping and wilderness travel. It is within this background of knowledge that the Moncton Family Y.M.C.A. feels obligated and qualified to present their views and concerns on certain areas of the Fundy National Park master plan. In outlining the brief we wish to present knowledgeable and informative information in three basic areas.

1. A Training Center
2. Group Camping
3. Overview on parts concerned

It has been difficult at times to gather sufficient data in certain areas from the Fundy Park provisional master plan, however, we thank the Park staff for its co-operating and understanding when required. We also wish to take this opportunity to thank the Parks services for its openness and professional attitude towards arranging these public hearings. Following is our brief.

Training Center

The Moncton Family Y.M.C.A. wishes to first of all say that it concurs with the policies as laid down by the National Park Services in Section VI on Group Camping Development.

1. The leasing of land and the construction of permanent buildings by private organizations should not be permitted in the National Park.
2. Group camping areas should be especially designed, developed and maintained by the department to be made available to suitable groups. In some cases this may mean the construction of permanent recreation and messing buildings.
3. The removal of existing establishments such as church camps, youth hostels, and Alpine Clubs, etc., and that only departmentally owned facilities made available to meet the demands.

We also agree that allowing private organizations to occupy and control a portion of the National Parks for an indefinite period is not consistent with either National Park principles or sound administration of publicly owned property. Keeping within the policies and frame work of the National Park, the Y.M.C.A. wishes to propose the development of a training center facility to be utilized by both youth and adult groups whose objectives can be strengthened and developed in accordance with the objectives of the National Park Services. Skilled development in ecological studies, crafts, hiking, canoeing, camping, workshops and outdoor education, etc. could be some of the major focal points; but also, personnel development skills in interpersonal relationships and leadership development concepts should be stressed. These concepts are based on the need for understanding of people and their development. We tend to emphasize in our society material worth, yet when we diagnose society's problems in such areas as pollution,

drugs, etc., the end result is a people problem not a pollution problem. We therefore present our proposal based on the very need for National Parks to give more attention to the development of individuals through a well planned, well equipped, well managed Training Center.

It has been stated that nature is cylindrical. It is only through man's understanding of himself and his interdependence on nature that a greater understanding of the National Parks and Man's environment can be achieved. The National Parks can provide the proper environmental setting which is most important in this type of learning process. It also has the support of conditions with regards to natural resources and resource personnel. Being a government sponsored facility it would not deny any group because of racial, religious, political or ethnic background. The strength in having it within a Federal Park is the protection of the area surrounding such a facility. In many facilities of this type in North America cottages or other facilities have impaired their use. The ecology surrounding such a facility is protected for future observations, also park naturalists and trained personnel could be utilized as resource leaders. If such a center is developed it could be utilized all year round. The need for conferences related to our environment is becoming more and more of a necessity. This trend will increase in the future. Because of the physical location of the park it is easily accessible by individuals all over the Atlantic Region. Economically speaking the facilities of this nature can be attained by a youth group on a more reasonable basis. After outlining this proposal the Y.M.C.A. wishes to make the following recommendations:

1. The Parks give careful consideration towards the establishment of a Training Center within Fundy National Park.
2. That such a center be provided with facilities to accommodate a minimum of fifty and a maximum of 100 individuals.
3. That such facilities be established to blend in as naturally as possible to the environment complimenting other park facilities.
4. To minimize cost and administrative functions of such a facility bedrolls should be an individual's responsibility and dormitory accommodations of one to six per unit should be considered. Also, in this regard a self service dining area should be considered, using resident camping procedures.
5. That should Fundy National Park consider elimination of its motel facilities, this area could be considered for conversion to such a Training Center.
6. It is stressed that the training facilities contained the ruggedness of a camping facilities and winterized for all year round use.

Group Camp Grounds

In identifying Group Camp Grounds these facilities are basically used by the travel camps utilizing buses, etc., and area groups utilizing the group campsite facilities over an extended period of time, one week camps etc. In most cases these organizations represent youth groups. It is generally understood that certain facilities should be provided by the National Parks for these groups. However, in studying the Fundy National Park Provisional Master Plan little information has been given towards this development. We can appreciate that the National Park system encourages the development of group campsites and that the Micmac group campsite in Fundy is provided to meet this need. However, certain questions and concerns arise from this area of the Provisional Master Plan. The new proposed road from Point Wolf Road to the riding stable seems to conflict with the Micmac campsite. A better understanding

and interpretation of this site is required. The Y.M.C.A. wishes to make the following recommendations for consideration in the development of Group Camp Grounds at Fundy National Park:

1. That better washroom and toilet facilities (flush toilets etc.) be considered for the group site area. In our experiences travelling to group camp sites in the White Mountains National Park, group camp sites facilities provided flush toilets, showers, and washing areas. These facilities even exceeded those of the family camp grounds.
2. That group locations should be located separate from each other and not in the open spaced areas that now exist.
3. Consideration for hiking trails leading to the Fundy Hiking Trail be considered from the group camp site.
4. Campfire areas be made out of natural stone rather than the cement circle rings that now exist. The stone fire circles would be more conducive to a park setting.
5. In the advent that the main highway passes near or close to the Micmac campsite that consideration be given to moving it to a more quiet and more isolated area. Easy excess by picnickers have also already posed difficulty on groups using this site.
6. Any re-location of group campsites should always be established in the class three group use area.
7. Proper facilities and supervision of these areas have tended to alleviate concerns related to pollution on group campsites in the U.S. National Parks.

NOTE: We feel that the above recommendations are in keeping with the objectives and program of the park, particularly in the area to provide necessary public facilities and services of the standard requirement to ensure quality park experience for visitors and to provide opportunity for dispersal of visitors through the park to alleviate congestion and allow quiet retreat.

Overview of Park Concerns

The following are comments that the Y.M.C.A. identifies as pertinent information with regards to the study of Fundy National Park.

1. Outdoor Education. With the advent of outdoor education as a method to be utilized by educational systems and youth agencies parks will be required more and more on a year round basis by groups for interpreting programs. Investigation into the field of outdoor education should be one of the prime responsibilities of particularly the park naturalist. This type of use by the park should be encouraged.
2. Fundy Motor Trail. The prime purpose of the Fundy National Park is to present a sample representative of the Fundy Coast line, illustrating the rugged coastline and high tides, yet very little access to the coast area is provided through the park. Consideration should be given to extending the park boundaries along the coast towards St. Martins and that the once proposed Fundy Motor Trail be re-established along that area.
3. E.S.A. The American program now being established in many of the Federal Parks in the U.S.A. with regards to environmental study areas should be investigated and possibly adopted for use in our Federal Parks.
4. Interpretive Programming. The extensive interpretive program outlined in the master plan is most commendable, however besides on-sites exhibits and signs, we trust that consideration is definitely being given to a nature center and nature hikes which utilize the involvement of people, particularly youth.
5. Trails. The network of trails within the park is most satisfactory particularly the added proposed linking up of the Fundy Trail and the establishment of primitive shelters.
6. More extensive use of Fundy Parks' facilities during the winter months should be encouraged. Consideration for inland ski areas, toboggan, slides, skating areas, snow shoeing and family activities should be developed and promoted. With regards to oversnow vehicles this activity should be investigated. In recent discussions with Walter Harriman, Director of Federal Parks, Western area for the U.S.A. some parks have totally abolished their use. Mr. Harriman has commented that once snowmobiles have been allowed into the parks it is most difficult to confine their use and subsequently if necessary conclude their travel in the park to later date. We therefore recommend careful study be given with regards to control and the effects of the snowmobile in the Park. It would seem that if snowmobiles were to be used in the Fundy Park areas a definite expansion of the Park would be necessary and areas designated for snowmobile use.

PROVISIONAL MASTER PLAN
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

CHAIRMAN PUBLIC HEARING
MASTER PLAN
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

GENTLEMEN :-

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR FUNDY NATIONAL PARK , I WOULD REQUEST CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO A EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARY TO THE EAST TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF SCENIC BEAUTY AND HISTORIC INTEREST .

BEGINNING EAST AT THE VILLAGE OF ALMA ON ROUTE 114 REBUILD 114 TO WEST RIVER AT WEST RIVER BUILD ONE MILE OF NEW HIGHWAY ALONG THE FOOT OF KYERS MOUNTAIN TO DENNIS BEACH , THERE JOINING THE SCENIC ROUTE THROUGH WATERSIDE , LITTLE RIDGE, NEW HORTON , THEN VIA MARYS POINT TO HARVEY BANK TO HARVEY CORNER THENCE TO ALBERT WHERE IT REJOINS 114 , THIS HIGHWAY TO BE REBUILT AND PAVED .

THESE POINTS OF INTEREST ALONG THIS ROUTE ... BEING KYERS MT. THIS MOUNTAIN IS ONE THOUSAND FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL , ESTABLISH A FOOT PATH TO THE TOP WITH A LOOKOUT AND PICNIC SITE , AS THERE IS A SMALL LAKE ON TOP OF THIS MOUNTAIN , FROM THIS SCENIC VANTAGE POINT THERE IS A CLEAR VIEW FOR FIFTY MILES AROUND INCL.. BAY OF FUNDY , MONCTON , AMHERST , SACKVILLE AND ALL SURROUNDING COUNTRY SIDE . OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST ALONG THE SCENIC RT ARE DENNIS BEACH , WATERSIDE BEACH WHICH IS OVER A MILE LONG , MUNSONS BEACH TO WHICH THERE IS A SECONDARY ROAD , CAPE ENRAGE WHICH HAS A GOOD SECONDARY ROAD FROM THE SCENIC RT , BRAYS BEACH , WHICH HAS A GOOD SANDY BEACH , BIG BAR , WHICH IS MADE UP OF SMALL FLAT STONES AND ROCK AND HAS A SECONDARY ROAD TO IT , TOMS ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO TWO RIVERS , THERE IS ALSO A SMALL BEACH ON LONG ISLAND IN THE NEW HORTON AREA , ALSO IN THE NEW HORTON AREA THERE ARE THREE LAKES .. LOCKER LAKE, LONG MARCH LAKE, AND NEW

LORTON LAKE , THERE IS ALSO AN AIR STRIP THAT COULD BE IMPROVED ,
THERE ARE TWO CEMETERYS ON THIS RT .. HA HA CEMETERY , AND LAY
VIEW CEMETERY.

NEXT POINT OF INTEREST IS MARYS COVE WITH IT FINE SAND BEACH ,
NEXT WE HAVE MARYS POINT .. THIS AREA OFFERS MANY UNIQUE AND SCENIC
SPOTS WHICH VERY FEW PEOPLE EVER VISIT , APPROXIMATELY ONE
HUNDRED YEARS AGO THERE WAS A LARGE SETTLEMENT IN THIS AREA WITH
APPROXIMATELY FIFTY HOUSES , SCHOOLS, CHURCHES , STORES ETC . A
QUARRY WHICH EMPLOYEED 300 MEN , IN THE CUTTING OF STONE FOR
FOUNDATIONS AND FOR BUILDINGS , THESE STONES WERE USED LOCALLY
OR SHIPPED BY SAILING VESSEL TO BOSTON , NEW YORK , AND / OTHER
COASTAL POINTS ; THERE ARE OLD QUARRIES WHICH COULD BE AN
ATTRACTION FOR TOURISTS , THERE STILL REMAINS OLD CELLARS AND
FOUNDATIONS AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF DATES AND NAMES CARVED IN THE
ROCK , THERE ARE ALSO MANY OTHER HISTORICAL VALUES CONNECTED
WITH THIS AREA , THIS COULD BE DELVED INTO MORE DEEPLY ...
ACROSS A NARROW CHANNEL FROM MARYS POINT IS GRINDSTONE ISLAND
WHERE GRINDSTONES WERE QUARRIED FOR MANY YEARS WHICH COULD MAKE
AN IDEAL BOAT TOUR .

HOPING THAT THE ABOVE REMARKS WILL HELP YOU IN THIS WORTH-
WHILE ENDEAVOUR.

P.S. WILBUR

ALBERT , ALB CO N.B.

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

Brief submitted by Hillsborough Branch
No. 32 Royal Canadian Legion

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board:

With reference to Section 4 of the Act, we suggest that the following developments be made:

SUMMER ACTIVITIES

Potato Research station at Herring Cove to remain at the present location, and be used as a tourist attraction, as part of organized tours.

Mounted R.C.M.P. to dress in their red-coat uniforms, thus making it more colorful for tourists taking pictures, etc.

Old Type Sawmill be reconstructed and to become part of tourist attraction. It could be water-powered.

Better access to beaches at Herring Cove.

Expanded Children's Program such as wading pools, additional swimming pools at Point Wolfe, Bennett Lake and Lake View.

Maple Sugar camp be constructed, and sugaring-off programs to be held during the tourist season.

Better Publicity be given to Park, both provincially and federally with advertisements in periodicals, brochures, etc., and personell on duty at Information Bureau be given a period of training, prior to the opening of tourist season.

Fishing Weir be constructed and be serviced by an old type cart, and horse, and be part of naturalist program.

Arts and Crafts school be operated for a longer period - from June to September, for the benefit of tourists.

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Ski Run with ski tow built. Cross country trails be opened for skiing, snowshoeing and snow mobiles. Open shelters erected, with facilities for camping, or preparing own lunch.

Skating. The ponds and lakes be made available for this recreation.

Farm the timberlands as winter works Naturalists program, under the supervision of a Ranger; and that pulp and lumber be disposed of on the market in raw form.

GENERAL

Reconstruction of church buildings on their original locations. Also covered bridges, inside as well as outside the Park, be retained (even when not in use).

A Wharf be constructed at Herring Cove, to permit boats to anchor there.

Obtain more land necessary as satellites to Park, such as Mary's Point, Cape Enrage, Waterside, Dennis Beach, Martin Head -- all historical sites.

Designate Alma as service centre.

More Camp sites and Picnic areas needed, to accommodate increasing number of tourists. Development at Lake View recommended.

Addition of 9 holes for Golf so constructed parallel to present course, that teeing off from either one could be made at the same time.

Build Schooner of the type used in transportation of lumber in the early 1900's, to be constructed and maintained as a tourist attraction.

Fenced areas to be set aside for deer, moose, etc., where tourists could be reasonably sure of viewing the animals and taking pictures of them.

More information be furnished (maps, etc.) designating historic, scenic, and other attractions available outside the immediate Park area.

Beaches be developed at Bennett Lake, Point Wolfe, for swimming, by construction of sandy beaches. Additional swimming pools at other locations.

Present Highway 114 through the Park be maintained for automobile traffic and newly proposed road be used for general traffic.

Also in government projects of this nature it is customary to have one representative from the local Veterans organization as a member of the hiring board. We strongly urge that this procedure be followed as regards to Fundy National Park.

Respectfully submitted,

Page Steeves, Secretary

Brief No. 42

BRIEF NO. 42

Mrs. Claude Wilbur
R.R. #2 Albert
Albert Co., New Brunswick

The Tower man at Laverty Tower has to use the Laverty trail to get to and from work. If this is made into a one way trail it will mean 15 to 20 miles extra driving for this man every day. He would have to go out to the Shepody Road and from there half way around the park to get home. Working five or six days a week this mileage would add up to quite an amount. We think this trail should not be one way all the way. It could be one way from Laverty Tower Road to the Shepody Road.

Brief No. 43

BRIEF NO. 43

R.R. #2 Albert
Albert Co., New Brunswick

Public Hearing on
Fundy National Park,
Moncton, New Brunswick.

Dear Sirs:

I as an individual ^{wish} ~~which~~ to present the following brief on:

1. On the proposal to close Highway 114 between Chignecto campground and Barney's Hill, would it not be adviseable to keep this road open as a fire road. As the proposal stands now, if a fire starts at Chignecto (or beyond) the fire truck (please note singular truck) would have to travel a round-about way to reach there.

There is also a Motel and Chalets in this area. Tourists coming from the Trans-Canada highway to these accommodations would be unnessarily put out of their way to reach them.

Suggest the highway 114 be left open for these accommodations and for most important a fire road.

2. Would suggest a nursery program for the tourist. This would enable Mom and Dad to better explore the park. There is a program for those above 9 years now in effect. Toddlers are not able to go on long walks, thus Mom (usually) must stay in camp (or at home). Such a program would give a great employment opportunity for students in the area.
3. In the playground area, please, a toilet facility. There is such facilities in the Club House but no directions telling one about them. Little children can't wait. I live in this area and did not learn of this facility in the Club House until my third child, many a hurried trip to the woods or to the service station.

4. Could the Park interpretation program include conducted oversnow vehicle outings that would show wildlife and the natural habitat. Also keeping such vehicles under control so that the wildlife is not harassed nor terrain uprooted.
5. Winter recreation being increasingly popular there is an outlet for winterized accommodations. The Park has no such accommodations. Would recommend the insulation of accommodations now in area to provide for this trade, also giving more employment opportunity much needed in this area.
6. An extremely interested in the on-site exhibits and historic features planned. How about a model farm on the area now accommodated by the Department of Agriculture. Farm could include history of farming in this area, tools, etc.
7. Park should be extended in the best area that would provide future generations an opportunity to witness nature at its best.

Thanking you for your time and patience, I remain

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Norma Wilbur

October 28, 1970
Moncton, N. B.

To:

Indian Affairs & Northern Development
Mr. J. G. Gordon
Sr. Assistant Deputy Minister.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the Brief recently prepared on behalf of the Sackville Town Council relative to the Establishment of a Ferry Service between Dorchester Cape, Westmorland Co., N. B. and Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., N. B. to facilitate the Tourist Traffic in that area, I should like to bring to the attention of the parties concerned in this development, the desirability of a very beautiful short scenic connecting land route between Highway #6 and Highway #935 which leads to the Waterway where the proposed Ferry would connect.

This presently obscure route begins approximately 4 miles northwest of Sackville on Route #6, continues westerly for approximately 4 miles where it joins Highway #935 at the head of Shepody Bay, about 2 miles south of Dorchester Chemical Plant. This is a very scenic area which follows the coastline south and presently contains several summer cottages and some permanent homes. Besides being a short route, it offers some of the most beautiful marine and pastoral scenery in the country as one emerges from the forest and beholds the broad expanse of Shepody Bay with Caledonia and Shepody Mountains in the distance and historic Rockport and Grindstone Island out in the Bay.

This route is known as "Second" or "Upper" Westcock Hill Road. If the Ferry becomes a reality the above described road would make an ideal route for any type of Public Transportation as there are no abrupt curves or blind hills or "low bridge" railway overpass to overcome. There is excellent expanse of ground areas suitable for development of services to all types of vehicle transportation.

Two years ago I travelled this road with a friend from New England; she was simply enchanted with its beauty and exclaimed, "All this Beauty! and they don't do anything about it - I cannot understand".

This Brief is sincerely submitted by:

Mrs. Neil Sargent,
145 Brentwood Drive,
Moncton, N. B. Canada.

Mrs. Neil Sargent

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J H GORDON

SENIOR ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT BRUNSWICK HALL
HOTEL BRUNSWICK MONCTON NB

THE SUSSEX AND DISTRICT BOARD OF TRADE EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR
THE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF FUNDY NATIONAL PARK.
FACILITIES FOR TENTERS SEEMS TO HAVE KEPT UP TO THE DEMAND
HOWEVER WITH THE RAPID INCREASE OF TRAILER TRAFFIC THERE HAS
BEEN NO INCREASE IN FACILITIES TO MEET THIS DEMAND

THEREFORE TWO RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD BE

- EXPANSION OF TRAILER FACILITIES
- INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICAL HOOKUPS ONLY FOR TENT TRAILERS

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK IS REASONABLY SMALL IN AREA THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES AND RECREATIONAL AREAS LEAVES
VERY LITTLE LAND AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES. KEEPING
IN MIND THE BASIS OF NATIONAL PARKS IS TO PRESERVE UNSPOILED
THE NATURAL WILDERNESS FOR PEOPLE TO ENJOY IT WOULD SEEM
EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING PARK BOUNDARIES WOULD WARRANT
SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

SUSSEX AND DISTRICT BOARD OF TRADE.

206 Queen Street,
Moncton, New Brunswick.

29 October 1970.

Mr. J. I. Nicol,
Director,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
400 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

May I respectfully submit the following brief to you on behalf of the Canadian Dance Teachers Association (Atlantic Branch) of which I am the representative for New Brunswick.

We would like to see several types of dancing introduced to people in the parks during the summer months, especially Fundy Park. Requests for instruction have been received in the past but it is, I understand, against Federal Parks Policy, unless it becomes a federal project, which is understandable.

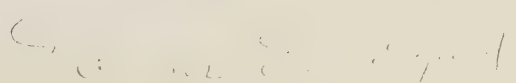
Dancing has become an art and a culture in the "East" and we would like to mention that in all areas of dance our standard is very high. Dance instructions could be given to children and adults in the following:

1. Social and Ballroom
2. Scottish Country and Highland
3. Square and Folk
4. Ballet and Modern Stage.

If the Government would see fit to write our President, Mr. Gunter Buchta, Maritime Conservatory of Music, Halifax, Nova Scotia, several proposals could be put forth along definite lines as to schedules, costs, space needed, teachers, etc.

The Canadian Dance Teachers Association is an organization of Dance Teachers with representatives on the National Board from every province in Canada. Our Head Office is in Toronto, Ontario.

Yours very truly,


(Mrs.) Evelyn E. Edgett.

Wilfred Taylor

" Life in the Outdoors "

Brief No 407

21 Kenmore Drive
Lewisville, N. B.

October 26, 1970

SAVE THE ATLANTIC SALMON IN FUNDY NATIONAL PARK, N. B.
PROVISIONAL PLAN FOR FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

Mr. J. I. Nichol, Director,
National and Historic Parks Branch.

Dear Sir:

There is no question in the minds of the Federal Department of Fisheries Officials, the Provincial bodies, the salmon anglers in the Maritimes and other parts of Canada and the United States that our Atlantic salmon stocks are rapidly disappearing. This is due to a great many reasons some of which are beyond our control at the present time. As a result of the rapidly declining stocks in our Atlantic salmon runs, I earnestly appeal to you and the members of your committee to give the following proposals your careful consideration and include all or part in your future master plans intended for the improvement and development of Fundy National Park.

Item 1

Either remove the dam located at the mouth of the Point Wolfe River or build a suitable fishway that will permit salmon access to the upper stretches of this river for spawning purposes, along with controlled angling under proper management. At the present time this river provides cold, clear, unpolluted waters for spawning purposes along with deep pools which provide excellent protection for the salmon from their natural enemies, including man. By removing the present dam or by-passing same an increase in our present salmon stock would be a certainty as there are unsurpassed spawning beds in the Point Wolfe River.

Item 2

The Alma River which is very similar in flow to that of the Point Wolfe River, should have more salmon holding pools created. At the present time between what is known as the Reservoir pool and the Black hole, there are no safe holding pools for salmon. If a few pools were created in this two and one-half miles, more salmon would likely enter this river safely for the purpose of spawning, thus propagating their species for the benefit of man.

I earnestly hope that due consideration will be given to my suggestions and I would be only too glad to meet with any group or person you wish to name, in order that the salmon stocks be increased in the park, along with improving the angling results.

Yours sincerely,

Wilfred Taylor
Wilf Taylor

Outdoor Columnist for
The Moncton Times & Transcript

M/R M.C. CONNELL

03/7-P2.7 (BRIEF)

RAY & ELIZABETH BRADBURY
ARCHITECT & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

P. O. BOX 135, HAMPTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA, (506) 832-7541

RAY BRADBURY, B.A., M.R.A.I.C., A.R.I.B.A.

ELIZABETH BRADBURY, B.A., A.I.L.A.

24th. October 1970.

OCT 29 11 44 AM '70

The Secretary,
Public Hearings Programme,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
400, Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa, ☉,
Ontario.

Brief No 48

Dear Sir :

Fundy National Park - Provisional Master Plan.

We are pleased to submit herewith a written brief on the above and trust that it will be of assistance to you in deciding on the final plan.

Yours sincerely,

Ray Bradbury

Ray Bradbury,
Ray & Elizabeth Bradbury.

RAY & ELIZABETH BRADBURY
ARCHITECT & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

P. O. BOX 135, HAMPTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA, (506) 832-7541

RAY BRADBURY, B.A., M.R.A.I.C., A.R.I.B.A.

ELIZABETH BRADBURY, B.A., A.I.L.A.

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

Brief on Provisional Master Plan by Ray & Elizabeth Bradbury.

We are generally in agreement with the development plan for Fundy National Park. In particular, the system of hiking trails and primitive campgrounds presents an exciting opportunity for young people and those looking for something more adventurous than the existing trails and major campgrounds. We would like to see this feature developed as an early priority, in particular the coastal trail.

We do, however, question the validity of the proposal for a new road into the main park area. In our view, the need for a new road has not been demonstrated in the report on the master plan.

The construction of this new road will, of necessity, disrupt the delicate ecology of the park. It will, in addition, destroy the MicMac group camping/picnic area. The existing road junction pattern at Mic Mac is wrongly shown on the map 2 (development plan). The correct pattern is shown on the Fundy National Park leaflet R63-3370. Even if fragmented scraps of the Mic Mac site remain, they will be immediately alongside the main road and the seclusion appropriate to group camping will be lost.

Good planning would seem to dictate that the main road into a park should lead first to the headquarters and then should disperse visitors to the various camp and picnic grounds etc. This is what happens now, but with the new road, visitors would be dropped in the middle of the Point Wolfe road and may, in fact, never find the park headquarters. How can this be better vehicle circulation?

The report states that the new road would eliminate the present hairpin turns. There are bends on the present road but definitely no hairpin turns. There is, however, something that looks like a hairpin turn on the proposed new road. All bends at present are very easy to negotiate in a normal automobile and we find that the existing road on the hill is a pleasure to drive on in either direction. It is maybe steep, but a new road could hardly avoid steep gradients. In any case, easy vehicle movement is not the purpose of a national park and must not be given precedence over the preservation of fine existing amenities.

We cannot see how the creation of this new road can be justified. If, however, it has to be constructed, it must be relocated to keep well clear of the Mic Mac group camping/picnic area. The loss of that amenity would be too high a price to pay for the dubious benefits of a new road.

Ray Bradbury

Ray & Elizabeth Bradbury.

24th. October, 1970.

22



CG/7-127

Brief No 49

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, N.B.

OCT 28 1 15 PM '70

CODE _____

October 27, 1970

Secretary, Public Hearing Program
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Re: Fundy National Park
Public Hearing
October 29, 1970

Dear Sir:

I suggest that the swimming pool in Fundy National Park be kept open until one week after Labour Day. This, I am sure, would extend the Tourist Season by another week. Various visitors felt the same disappointment of finding the pool closed at a time when one enjoys most the natural beauty and peace of the park. This period appears also best for bird watching.

I do not wish to speak at the hearing in Moncton, on October 29, 1970.

Hoping that you will be able to consider this suggestion,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. Weiner".

T. Weiner
Professor of Physics

CC: Fundy National Park Public Hearing
Brunswick Hall
Hotel Brunswick
MONCTON, N.B.

/cwp

Hillsborough, A. Co.,
Oct. 21st, 1970.

Sect. Public Hearings Program
Atlantic Region, National and Historic
Parks Branch,
400 Laurier Ave. West,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Brief No 50

Dear Sir:

I'd like to submit a brief on the plan for Fundy Park re the different aspects as I see them.

In this part of Canada we're handicapped by a lack of year round work, seasonal work, the summer only being the rule.

No. . I'd like to see winter sports be promoted; some of the present accommodations could be used. I visited Scotland this past summer and was amazed to see the winter resort near Inverness. If their winter is suitable there surely ours is here.

No. 2. The highways leading to and from Fundy Park were obsolete when they were built. Two concrete (narrow) culverts were built in Model T days, the twenties, along with being narrow, crooked and rough.

No. 3. Controlled cutting of the budworm infested stands. Also in the future spraying to control any future infestations before the forests are despoiled. Two summers ago tourists left in droves due to the hordes of millers infesting cars, trailers, tents, etc., which in turn scattered them throughout the country. Had a fire started, all expense and expediency would have been explored; yet budworm gradually and surely are nearly as effective, and were allowed to rampage two seasons before spraying was done this last spring.

I'd like to state that a lot of worthwhile projects have been completed and are appreciated by Tourists and us Natives as well. I also think and know much more can be done to make year round employment a reality. Did any of you people ever try living on Unemployment Insurance for several months of each year?

Please give these and the other recommendations careful study and thought; we have our rights the same as Upper Canadians .

Yours truly,

Charles Russell.

22868
NORTHEASTERN WILDLIFE STATION

OPERATED COOPERATIVELY BY THE
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FREDERICTON, N.B.

Department of Biology

Nov 3 9 35 AM '70

CODE _____

Brief No. 51

BRUCE S. WRIGHT
DIRECTOR

Secretary
Public Hearings Program
National and Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario

M. J. ...
October 29, 1970

03/7-12.7
(Brief)

Re: Fundy National Park Provisional Master Plan

The statement in the Fundy National Park Provisional Master Plan that deer and moose are the mammals most likely to cause problems is a gross understatement. Since it is part of National Park purpose to maintain the quality of wildlife in National Parks, i.e., to maintain healthy populations of native animals in balance with their environment, it is imperative that the management of the big game animals must be closely scrutinized as they are vastly out of balance with their environment. An overpopulation has already occurred mainly because the area involved is not large enough to contain all essentials for maintaining the original character of the population or its natural environment. This situation has been aggravated by extermination of the natural large carnivores, by human interference through logging and land clearance, by overpopulations on lands adjacent to the Park and by a hesitancy to develop and implement programs of herd regulation. This has resulted in a drastic change in the native biological community both within Fundy National Park and on the adjacent areas.

Therefore, I would propose the following:

1. The wildlife populations of Fundy National Park which are capable of destroying natural food and cover plants should be managed to keep their numbers within the carrying capacity of their habitats.
2. Since the ecological relationships of the Park are changing constantly, therefore inventory and research activities are desirable and necessary to determine the impact of wildlife populations upon their habitats.
3. The degree of control of animals should be based upon sound biological data and should be sufficient to maintain natural environmental conditions that will support the numbers of the appropriate native biotic communities.

4. All management methods should be considered and the feasibility of these methods should be evaluated for each land-use classification and for each species requiring population control. Those chosen should offer the best opportunity of achieving the desired objectives with the least possible disturbance to animal species and their environments.
5. Since National Parks Policy allows angling for recreational purposes, hunting should be considered as a method of population control. Hunting does not leave its mark upon the land any more than any other feasible control measure. Modern hunting methods as determined by wildlife managers do not tend to reverse the process of natural selection by favoring survival of the less fit through trophy hunting. Therefore hunting is not in direct conflict with the primary purpose for which parks were established and when hunting can be used to reduce the population, a high quality recreational program of public hunting is a preferable method of animal population reduction to other methods.
6. If hunting does not adequately remove the excess animals or can not be used as a method to control populations in excess of the carrying capacity, direct control measures are in order.
7. Wildlife management studies especially in regard to moose and deer should be undertaken by an accredited scientific organization such as the Canadian Wildlife Service or a university.



Tim G. Dilworth
Wildlife Biologist

00/7157

FREDERICTON FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB
270 University Avenue
Fredericton, N. B.

228182

October 29, 1970

Secretary
Public Hearings Program
Nationaland Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Nov 3 3 46 PM '70

CODE _____

Re: Fundy National Park Provisional Master Plan

A committee of the Fredericton Field Naturalists Club assigned by the Club with the task of examining the Fundy National Park Provisional Master Plan submit the following:

1. The impression left with the committee was that the Provisional Master Plan contained many ecological and biological inaccuracies. Two of these inaccuracies are as follows -
 - a. The statement that a nest of infestation of spruce budworm, which is threatening adjacent forests exists in Fundy is completely inaccurate at the present time. Much of the southeastern New Brunswick has a spruce budworm infestation.
 - b. Marten do not presently occur in the Park unless they have been re-introduced.

The Fredericton Field Naturalists urge that more biological and ecological input in all national park operations exist in the future since parks planning presently does not seem to be based on sound data as evidenced by this plan.

2. In the plan it is stated that some insect species may be rare and could be affected by chemical spraying and yet the chemical used to control spruce budworm was Sumithion which affects many more species of insects than the budworm. We feel that before any more wholesale spray programs are carried out that the full ecological implications be thoroughly investigated.
3. We urge that before the new scenic parkway is constructed that the fauna and flora to be lost to this roadway be inventoried to be sure that nothing ecologically unique will be lost.

4. Under Resource Conservation, the plan states that two major management approaches, the "era concept" and the "evolutionary concept", can be used to co-ordinate protection of the park's environment with projected uses and proposed developments to allow optimum public use and enjoyment. It further states that the "era concept" has been rejected in favour of the "evolutionary concept" under which resources are managed to retain a natural progression through time. We feel that proposals No. 10 and No. 14 are in conflict with the evolutionary concept and contradict the statement that this concept would be followed. We feel that the removal of the Point Wolfe River dam and natural salmon movements upstream be considered rather than an artificial situation utilizing "sluice" gates.



Tim G. Dilworth
President
Fredericton Field Naturalists Club

228183

00121
Brief No 54

NATIONAL & HISTORIC
PARKS BRANCH

TO:

314 Blythwood Ave.,
Moncton, N.B.,
29 October 1970.

Nov 3 3 46 PM '70

National & Historic Parks Branch,
400 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa, ONT.

CODE _____

Gentlemen:

This refers to the hearings held at Moncton 29 October in regard to the Fundy National Park Master Plan. Please take the following as my personal submission.

I and my family visit Fundy Park several times throughout the year, both to tent for a weekend and more often, for one-day visits without tenting.

My main recreation is nature observation and study, and my purpose in visiting Fundy Park is to carry on these pursuits in areas that are as natural and unspoiled as possible. For this reason, I urge that Fundy Park be kept in as natural a condition as possible, only making such improvements as are necessary to enable visitors to have reasonable access and convenience. They should not be pampered. For instance, electric hot-air hand dryers are not necessary as any good camper has his own towels.

I am against allowing trail motor-bikes, snow-mobiles and dune buggies in the Park, as they certainly disturb the wildlife, such as by running moose and deer in winter with snow-mobiles. There are a great many other suitable areas in New Brunswick where such vehicles can be more suitably be used.

I support the submissions of the Moncton Naturalists Club and the Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fisheries Biologists which were presented at the hearing.

My views as outlined above also apply in regard to the other National Parks of the Maritime Provinces, which I visit from time to time with great enjoyment. I have not yet visited the National Parks of the Rockies, but I do hope they will also be preserved in their natural splendour.

Yours sincerely,

S. D. Whitman
S. D. Whitman

228623
Saint John Naturalists Club

BRIEF # 55

TO STUDY - CONSERVE - AND ENJOY

PARKS ESTABLISHED 1962

03/7 P27 1970

MR. McCONNELL

TO.....
Nov 6 1 22 PM '70

CODE

149 Douglas Avenue,
Saint John, N. B.
November 1, 1970

Secretary,
Public Hearings Office,
National & Historic
Parks Branch,
400 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Dear sir:

Enclosed is the brief of the Saint John Naturalists' Club on the Provisional Master Plan for Fundy National Park. Unfortunately, we were unable to have a representative at the public hearing, to present our views orally, as hoped. However, we hope that you will give them due consideration in preparation of the Master Plan for Fundy Park.

Sincerely,

David F. Smith
per P.H.
David F. Smith,
President

Brief on Fundy National Park

The Saint John Naturalists' Club is an organization of citizens who have particular, often avocational, interests in natural history. We support the maintenance of a quality, ecologically sound environment and urge particularly high standards for such special areas as the National Parks.

We have expressed our views on controversial matters affecting other National Parks and we are very pleased, now, to be able to participate in this public hearing on the Provisional Master Plan for Fundy National Park, the area we are often apt to refer to as "our park". For, due to its proximity to the City of Saint John, it is the National Park we know best; several of our members are frequent visitors, and usually each year we have a club-sponsored field trip to Fundy to see and enjoy its natural features. However, we realize that Fundy is not only ours, but a park of value to all Canadians. We wish to stress our view that planning considerations should never lose sight of the fact that Fundy National Park, though small in area, is a sample of landscape that is of significance to the nation as a whole. We state this because, though a local organization, we have a deep interest in all National Parks through many fine experiences in unspoiled parks, both here in Canada and in the United States.

We are very pleased that the Department is preparing master plans for the National Parks. That they apparently have been managed in the past with little idea of long-term, overall objectives seems incongruous. We hope that there will not be a 22-year interval before a plan is presented for Kouchibouguac National Park. This public hearing is a worthwhile establishment of air-clearing dialogue between the public, to whom the Parks are dedicated, and the Depart-

ment, which protects and operates them for us.

Regarding the plan that concerns us today, we are in full agreement with the ideals and purpose as stated in the Foreword on page 4. It is as preserves of unimpaired nature that the greatest value of the National Parks lies, and that value will increase greatly with each passing year.

Zoning

The principles of the zoning plan as outlined are satisfactory. The proposed zoning of Fundy National Park is for the most part controlled by the existing development pattern and nothing else seems possible. We feel that the Class V (intensive-use) area should be expanded to include the golf course and swimming pool, both of which are "urban in scale and intensity".

We are very dissatisfied with the zoning of Class I land, special areas. Firstly, the amount of class I is too small. We suggest 10% of the Park as a minimum. Secondly, if the accuracy of the information on flora and fauna¹, as presented in the Background Information section of the plan, is any indication of the quality of knowledge on which the designation of Class I areas is based, we would be doubtful of their significance. We suggest that a lot of study is needed urgently on the vegetation types of the Park, in order to intelligently designate Class I lands. The sugar maple - yellow

1/ We don't consider Leopard Frogs numerous. Do Bullfrogs, Eastern Gray Treefrogs, Wood Turtles, and Arctic Terns really occur in the Park? Are Solitary Sandpipers found on the tidal flats, an odd habitat? Fisher and Marten have been released by the Dept. of Natural Resources north of the Park but could not be considered residents yet. The vegetation section is not very detailed and seems primarily to have been adapted from Rowe and from Loucks, whose studies covered large geographical areas; Loucks has coastal areas of the Park in the Chignecto district, not Musquash.

birc - beech forest and the floodplain vegetation that can be found in some areas along the Pt. Wolfe River are just two examples of vegetation types that are not included in present Class I areas. Considering the rarity of virgin forest in populated areas of eastern Canada, surely more of the virgin stands (as marked on the forest capability map) should be designated Class I. From our own knowledge we would agree that the Caribou Plain area is definitely a fine complex of bog communities. The Mile Brook area and the coastal area west of Matthews Head, which should be larger, are probably also worthy Class I areas.

We don't know enough of the other areas zoned as Class I to supply comments on them, except, however, for the small area west of the Hastings Trail. That area puzzled us very much for, as far as we knew, it was abandoned farmland, hardly worthy of special status. We finally learned that there is a plantation of small spruce trees there, apparently an experiment of the Canadian Forestry Service. Does this include introduced species or strains? We resent such an unnatural research area being included as Class I land and would like to see another zoning category created to contain examples like this and the "special historical or cultural features" mentioned in the plan. In other words, we want the Class I category reserved only for special ecological areas of natural occurrence.

Resource Conservation

Great care should be exercised in selecting methods for management of moose and deer numbers. Management should be based on good knowledge of population levels and range conditions in the Park.

With respect to fishes, we urge that there be no further stocking of rainbow trout or other non-native species. Caribou and Little Caribou Lakes, within the Class I special area, should not be stocked or fished. We are apprehensive concerning the sluice gate proposal for Pt. Wolfe dam. Does this mean that the pond will be drained during the run of Atlantic Salmon, approximately mid-August to mid-November? Removal of the water in the pond would be most unfavorable to the long-established beaver colony there, a colony that has provided the highlight of many visitors' trips to Fundy National Park. We are in favour of re-establishing the salmon run in the Pt. Wolfe River but not at the cost of driving out the beavers. Surely, a simple fish ladder would enable the salmon to ascend the river without lowering the water level. A fish ladder would have the added advantage of being operable throughout the year, permitting sea trout to enter in June.

We are most critical of the general spraying of Fundy National Park with Sumithion last June. Sumithion is an extremely toxic poison. Are the effects really well-known? We doubt it. It is a broad-spectrum poison and would kill insect predators and parasites, as well as rare species. We feel this practice is unacceptable in a National Park. Only in a very limited area of "high investment" can we accept such application, and there only as a temporary measure. Management of a forest of varied species composition is the proper answer to the insect threat to campground areas.

The 1970 spraying operation apparently was justified because of a "major threat to commercial forests outside the Park." That is ridiculous! Budworm populations were (and are) high in many

areas of southern New Brunswick, particularly the southern highlands west of Fundy Park. Despite the spraying of the Park this year, huge numbers of moths were seen in July in Albert and other areas east of the Park. So it seems that although these forests may be threatened by spruce budworm, it was not because of the budworm in Fundy Park. The value of Fundy National Park as a preserve of unimpaired nature was sacrificed for no good reason.

With about 1100 campsites and 73 accommodation units, Fundy National Park probably has the sewage load of a town of 4000 people at times during the summer. It is essential that this sewage is properly treated to comply to very high standards. We urge that all sewage systems should be checked annually during peak summer loads and that they should be adequate to the task. We have smelled bad odours around the little building and pipes along the road to the beach at Pt. Wolfe. Whether this means the system does not work well, we cannot say, but we would like you to check. Certainly the smell does not present an unimpaired environment for visitors walking there.

Interpretation

The interpretive program of Fundy National Park is an excellent activity and has our full support. It gives many visitors a proper appreciation of the values of National Parks and an insight into the interesting features of the Fundy coast. We are particularly pleased about the children's program at Fundy. We hope that it will help the children taking part develop into adults with an ecological awareness.

We feel and have heard other park visitors comment that there should be more guide leaflets or signs explaining the features along

the ~~r~~ture trails. That way people could get a lot more out of the trails when they explore them on their own. There are usually only two opportunities a week to travel each trail with a Park Naturalist.

A criticism of the interpretive proposals is that there should not be exhibits constructed at Upper Vault Falls or Chambers Lake. These areas are zoned as Class I and II.

Development

Concerning the proposed parkway diversion of Route 114 we doubt that it will solve many of the traffic problems and wonder whether the improvements that will occur will be worth the cost, both in dollars and cents and in disruption ^{of} to the environment. Very few people will see the lovely view over the Bay from Barney's Hill, if it is at the end of a dead end road. However, we are much in favour of the move of the road away from the end of Wolfe Lake.

The Laverty Trail is a very lovely dirt road now, with trees close to its sides in most places. We are concerned that its charm may be lost. Please do not cut the trees back from the road. What does dust-free mean? Oil? Calcium chloride? Either would be pollutants of the area. Are you going to hard surface it? If so, use the bulldozers with extreme care. The change of the parking area at Laverty Lake will be ^a great improvement. Some of our members on watch for moose at the lake have been frustrated immeasurably by the noise of cars arriving and departing at the present parking area by the lake.

We commend the Department highly on the decision to limit campsites at 1200. At its present size, Fundy National Park requires this.

On many weekends in July and August, the Class V, Class IV and much of the Class III areas are overcrowded. The group campsite will not be well-placed if the highway proposal goes through.

We are also pleased that you have decided to limit commercial accomodation to the presently existing units and to remove eventually the businesses. The latter move should help reduce greatly the congestion of the Headquarters Area. All these limits will help protect the natural features from overuse.

Recreation

We feel that motorized recreation is not compatible with the purpose of National Parks. In other words, we are opposed to the use of snowmobiles and other types of off-road vehicles. In winter, in New Brunswick, there are only two areas one can be sure of being out of earshot of snowmobiles, in the heart of a city or somewhere there is no snow. We strongly urge that Fundy and Kouchibouguac National Parks become a third such area, a haven of peace for persons on snowshoes or skis. In the case of Fundy, we can see that there may be justification for allowing snowmobiles on the two boundary roads (Shepody and Forty-five) which have a traditional status as public roads for access to private land adjacent to the Park. Nowhere else should they be used.

Conclusion

At the end of the Master Plan, on page 22, you have mentioned the relationships between the National Parks and new technological developments. These developments may be either favorable (such as an improved sewage treatment method) or unfavorable (such as all-terrain vehicles) to the Park. We suggest that your policy be this: If a

new development decreases the quality or quantity of the Park's natural environment or the quality of the visitors' park experience, then that development should not be permitted in the Park. The visitor should adapt to the standards of the Park, not vice versa.

October 29, 1970

Saint John Naturalists' Club

David F. Smith
(President)
149 Douglas Avenue,
Saint John, N. B.

BRIEF # 56



canadian council on rural development

101 LAURIER AVENUE WEST - OTTAWA - CANADA
101 QUÉBEC AVENUE LAURIER - OTTAWA - CANADA

conseil canadien de l'aménagement rural

Mr M.

Nov 3 3 46 PM '70

October 30, 1970.

CODE

037-P27 (BRIEF)

Mr. J. Jackson,
Secretary,
Public Hearing Office,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development,
Centennial Tower,
400 Laurier Avenue, West,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

It is my pleasure to submit herewith the CCRD brief prepared for the public hearings held in Moncton in regard to the Fundy National Park.

As we both agreed in our recent telephone conversation there is real value in organizations such as ours presenting at such hearings submissions derived from our own particular experience and perspective.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course with regard to the hearings to be held in the West in the early part of 1971.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Espie
Executive Director



canadian council on rural development
conseil canadien de l'aménagement rural

A BRIEF
SUBMITTED BY
THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR CONSIDERATION
AT PUBLIC HEARINGS
TO BE HELD BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE MASTER PLAN FOR
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

For further information contact:

Dr. Tom Espie,
Executive Director,
Canadian Council on
Rural Development,
161 Laurier Ave West,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Tel. 996-3828

October 1970

Canadian Council on Rural Development

B R I E F

*submitted by the
Canadian Council on Rural Development
for consideration
at Public Hearings
to be held by
The Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
Ottawa, October 1970*

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APPENDIX "A"

APPENDIX "B"

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Canadian Council on Rural Development has, as its prime function, the provision of policy advice to the Honourable Jean Marchand, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion regarding rural development issues. The Council is concerned not with just some rural people, but with all rural people. Nor is the Council's concern limited to any one particular sector. Although the majority of rural Canadians are involved in agriculture, many find employment in other primary industries, in logging, in fishing and in secondary industries such as tourism.

Rural development cannot be compartmentalized. Movement of capital or human resources from or into one region or sector, will affect other regions or sectors. As agriculture comes to involve a progressively smaller proportion of the Canadian work force, and as the working week becomes shorter, the use of rural space for recreation purposes of one sort or another is likely to become more and more significant.

The Canadian Council on Rural Development, therefore, has welcomed the invitation extended to it by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, to submit a brief to these public hearings as an opportunity to make clear certain points which, in the Council's view, ought to be taken into consideration in framing a parks policy for Canada.

THE POLICY MAKING PROCESS

In the first place, the CCRD welcomes the manner in which the National Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has sought to develop a national parks policy.

Various alternative interpretations of the relevant

legislation have been examined and their implications assessed. The interpretation adopted by the National Parks Branch has provided a set of goals which have been made clear, overt and explicit. Specific objectives have been plainly spelled out, as have been the means to be utilized in achieving those objectives.

Furthermore, the institution of public hearings in various parts of the country regarding master plans for particular national parks has provided the opportunity for "feed back" from concerned individuals and groups to be taken into consideration by responsible policy makers.

The CCRD has, on several occasions, stressed the importance and the utility of maximizing participation by concerned publics in the formulation of plans likely to affect them. The public hearings instituted by the National Parks Branch provide a model which other jurisdictions might emulate.

The role of the National and Provincial Parks association merits special note in this context.

The kind of public hearing noted above provides an opportunity for individuals and a wide range of organizations to participate in the process of policy formulation. They also provide a convenient arena for commercial interests and organized groups aligned with such interests to press for the diversion of particular natural resources from conservation and recreation to commercial exploitation.

There is nothing in the least sinister in this. It represents a completely respectable and legitimate utilization of the public hearing procedure for a completely respectable and legitimate purpose, i.e., the maximization of corporate profits.

The commercial interests involved, however, enjoy certain inherent advantages in the public hearing context. Because of the resources which they are able to deploy, they

are in a position to present their viewpoints by means of briefs and presentations which are well researched, articulate, persuasive and forceful.

Local conservation groups, on the other hand, are seldom able to match these resources.

If the public hearing process is to function equitably, there is a clear need for a degree of countervailing force. And this, the National and Provincial Parks Association supplies.

The CCRD is of the view that a close, continuous and truly functional relationship between the National Parks Branch and the National and Provincial Parks Association is an essential in a forward looking Canadian parks policy.

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL PARK

Canada's national parks are intended to serve two chief functions: recreation and conservation. It is one of the merits of the Federal government's parks policy that both functions are clearly recognized and differentiated.

The range of recreational needs which can be satisfied in the park situation is a wide one. The pleasures of the open country and the open air - hiking, swimming, boating, riding, observing nature - provide healthful kinds of relaxation and satisfaction which are not to be found in the urban setting. To many, these wholesome enjoyments are essential concomitants of our Canadian way of life.

Canada's population is increasing at a very considerable rate, more rapidly than most developed societies. The rate of urbanization in Canada is also particularly marked. Each year, a larger proportion of our increasing population are to be found in the cities. And the more Canadians are subjected to the pace and pressures of modern urban living, the more will they feel

the need to seek respite and recreation in the outdoor setting.

Add to this the effects of enhanced mobility, rising disposable incomes, longer vacation periods, earlier retirement and shorter working weeks, all of which factors may be expected to characterize the next decade or so, and it becomes evident that the demand for outdoor recreation is likely to rise dramatically.

The conservation function, also fulfilled by Canada's national parks, is inherently a very different one. To conserve is to set aside, to protect.

One may well ask, to protect from what? For whom?

The answer is something of a paradox.

A rigorous policy of conservation would set aside areas to be protected for the enjoyment of man from the incursions of man.

And this, of course, derives from another paradox, a particularly distressing one, but nonetheless real, that man is a being, like all others, entirely dependent on his natural environment, indeed taking pleasure in it, but, like no other species, possessed of an awful and demonstrated capacity to destroy that environment.

In practice, the conservation function in our national parks system finds its fullest expression in the designation of certain areas, as wilderness. In these areas, stringent restrictions have the effect of limiting the number of visitors and ensuring that their effect on the ecological balance is minimal.

Our National Parks system represents a well intentioned and, in the main, successful attempt to establish a judicious balance between the recreation and the conservation function. The two functions are, of course, related to two quite different goals. Conservation precludes many currently popular forms of recreation. And conversely, where recreation is given full rein, conservation is impossible.

The compromise adopted in our national parks is, in broad terms, a reasonable one. Certain zones are allocated to serve the conservation function and other zones are allocated to recreation of one sort or another. Some forms of recreation, because they are judged to be particularly destructive of valued amenities, are subject to severe restriction. This would be the case with, for example, hunting or power boat racing.

The allocation of various areas to recreation and to conservation of the natural environment, is aptly illustrated in the master plan of the Fundy National Park.

SOME POSSIBLE DANGERS

Canada's present park system is, by no means, perfect, by no means, complete. National parks are reasonably plentiful in the West, but, in the East, where the greatest concentrations of our population are located, there are simply not enough. Ontario has very little of its area allocated to national park usage. Quebec has none.

The aim, of course, should be to extend and improve the existing system. But there are certain potent factors which, unchallenged, may operate, not only to hinder desired improvement, but to erode the value of our present system.

The operation of the extractive primary industries, mining and logging, is one of these factors. Both industries are essential Canadian industries and have played an important role in development of the country and in achieving the high standard of living which Canadians enjoy today. Both depend for their existence on continuing access to the resources on which they depend.

It is earnestly to be hoped that with goodwill and a spirit of cooperativeness on both sides, these extractive in-

dustries can continue to thrive while, at the same time, our national parks system can be extended and improved.

Nevertheless, confrontations between the commercial interests of the extractive industries and the social demands represented by the national parks system, will inevitably occur from time to time.

How should such issues be decided?

In the view of the Canadian Council on Rural Development, full and effective public participation in such decisions is essential.

There is an awesome element of finality in one of these decisions. Once a two hundred year old stand of timber is felled, we have lost it for good. Once an animal species has disappeared, it is gone for ever.

Because of this, it is unacceptable that these kinds of decisions should be made behind closed doors by processes and according to criteria of which the public is not fully aware.

The participative style adopted by the National Parks Branch in its process of policy formulation, as noted, represents a commendable precedent in this regard.

Perhaps the biggest threat to the maintenance and improvement of our national parks system is posed by the growing demands placed upon them by our increasingly mobile, increasingly leisured and constantly growing population. In other words, the most potent enemy of our parks system is plain overuse.

More and more Canadians are taking to the outdoors in trailers, tent trailers, campers. The number of camping families is also increasing year by year. These trends have inevitably posed parks planners with the problem of producing more and more fully serviced camping and parking sites. Problems of sewage and garbage disposal have increased correspondingly.

This kind of usage is entirely legitimate and, indeed, desirable. In a sense, it is what the parks are there for in the

first place. So long as the usage-zoning previously noted is adhered to, the response of parks people to this growing demand must be, simply, to provide for it.

There are certain aspects of this ever increasing usage demand which pose very different problems.

For example, the increasing use of such innovations as over-snow vehicles, all terrain vehicles and even small scale hovercraft, is a very potent threat to the tranquility which most users associate with our national parks and most particularly to the wild life in them.

Parks policy makers, as evidenced in the Master Plan for the Fundy National Park, are experimenting with permitting use of these devices within the parks subject to certain restrictions.

Due to the difficulty of effectively enforcing such restrictions, it may well be that policy makers will be compelled to consider an outright ban of the use of such vehicles.

Finally, of course, it is the public themselves who must make this decision.

EXPECTATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of Canada's rapidly expanding population and the increasing demand which will inevitably occur for more recreational space, it is imperative that the presently existing system of national parks be expanded to meet future demands. At the same time, for a multitude of very practical as well as aesthetic reasons, it is essential that the conservation function also find full expression in the same system. This enhances the urgent and imperative need for expansion.

Our national parks policy must, therefore, be positive and forward looking.

However, it must be stressed that implementation of

such a policy will only be possible in the long run if it is accepted and endorsed wholeheartedly by public opinion.

We have already commended the participative style adopted by the National Parks Branch in the framing of its policies. This operative procedure should be continued and also related to an intensive and ongoing programme of public information and education on conservation and parks policy issues. Meaningful participation by the public at large in the formulation of policy is only possible on the basis of full awareness of the issues involved.

Public education is perhaps the most important and most crucial task facing the National Parks Branch today.

We would also submit that a concern for the value of healthful outdoor recreation, and for the wildernesses of national parks is closely slated to a much wider issue, the establishment of harmonious and aesthetically acceptable relationship between modern urban man and his natural environment. Our interest in fresh air and clear water, our concern for the preservation of other species, cannot end at the gates of our national parks.

The particular programme of information we are recommending regarding the issues which are at stake in formulating a national parks policy, should, in fact, be one component part, albeit an important one in a total campaign of public education on environmental issues.

This is not so much an option as an inescapable necessity.

Because of this, we feel there may well be utility in examining the possibility of transferring responsibility for national parks from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the proposed new federal department to be concerned with the environment and renewable resources. The conservation function has always seemed somewhat out of place in a department

which is also responsible for industrial development. The new department would seem a more apt and functional setting for the generation of that sense of urgency and that spirit of public commitment which are the essential underpinnings of the forward looking national parks policy of which Canada stands in need.

APPENDICE "A"

ESSOR DES PARCS NATIONAUX CÔTIERS AU CANADA

Par: Marcel Daneau
Directeur du Département
d'économique
Université Laval
Québec (P.Q.)

APPENDICE "A"

ESSOR DES PARCS NATIONAUX COTIERS AU CANADA

Marcel Daneau
Directeur du Département
d'économie
Université Laval
Québec (P.Q.)
Octobre 1970

ESSOR DES PARCS NATIONAUX CÔTIERS AU CANADA

1. L'augmentation de la population au Canada, une population canadienne de plus en plus urbaine, une plus grande mobilité, l'accroissement des revenus personnels, la diminution des heures de travail hebdomadaires, un système de vacances payées, le développement de programmes récréatifs pour les jeunes, le désir des individus de jouir de plus en plus de la vie au grand air font que la demande pour les services récréatifs en général et que la demande pour les divertissements récréatifs extérieurs en particulier augmentent à un rythme extrêmement rapide au Canada. Pour répondre à l'augmentation de la demande pour les loisirs extérieurs, les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux, et municipaux et le secteur privé ont mis à la disposition du public des parcs, des terrains de golf, des terrains de camping, des réserves de chasse et de pêche, etc. Il est difficile de dire quels sont les types d'espaces récréatifs qui plaisent le plus au public car la clientèle de chacun de ces différents types d'espace peut varier selon les préférences récréatives de chaque individu. Néanmoins, les parcs nationaux et provinciaux sont devenus des lieux privilégiés de la population canadienne et même américaine au cours des dernières années.
2. Les parcs nationaux et provinciaux couvrent une superficie de 60,000 milles carrés environ au Canada. La moitié de cette superficie comprend des parcs nationaux; l'autre moitié des parcs provinciaux. Les provinces administrent 322 parcs et le gouvernement

canadien, 18. Parmi les parcs nationaux, quatre de ces parcs sont localisés dans les régions côtières maritimes. Ce sont le Cape Breton Highlands, le Fundy, le Prince Edward Island et le Terra Nova. Un cinquième parc est en voie d'aménagement sur la pointe de Gaspé au Québec, c'est le Forillon. Une province côtière canadienne n'a pas de parcs provinciaux, c'est l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Les autres provinces côtières possèdent des parcs d'importance variable et à des distances plus ou moins considérables de la mer. Il semblerait que les parcs nationaux et provinciaux sis dans les régions côtières maritimes attirent une population touristique qui augmente rapidement avec les années.

3. En 1968, les parcs provinciaux côtiers des provinces maritimes recevaient 2,318,207 visiteurs et ceux de la Colombie-Britannique étaient visités par 1,030,325 personnes. Pour leur part, les parcs nationaux côtiers recevaient 2,915,202 individus sur un total de 11,855,579 individus qui ont visité les 18 parcs nationaux en 1968-69. Des quatre parcs nationaux côtiers, le Cape Breton Highlands recevait 689,973 visiteurs, le Fundy en accueillait 632,092, 1,345,799 visitèrent le Prince Edward Island et 247,338 le Terra Nova. Par ailleurs, chose très importante, c'est le taux d'accroissement de la population touristique dans les parcs nationaux côtiers par rapport à ce taux pour l'ensemble des parcs nationaux (Tableau 1.1) Nous constatons qu'en moyenne le taux d'accroissement est plus élevé pour les parcs nationaux côtiers qu'il ne l'est pour l'ensemble des parcs nationaux. De 1950 à 1968, le taux moyen annuel des parcs côtiers est

de 18 pour cent alors qu'il est de 11 pour cent pour la totalité des parcs nationaux. En revanche, les fluctuations annuelles du nombre de visiteurs sont moins considérables pour les parcs à l'intérieur des terres que pour les parcs côtiers. Les raisons de cet état de chose sont nombreuses mais difficilement vérifiables: conditions climatiques annuelles différentes selon les régions, proximité des parcs intérieurs des grands centres urbains, variations des revenus personnels de la population, etc. Quoiqu'il en soit, les parcs côtiers ont reçu depuis 1960, environ 25 pour cent des visiteurs des parcs nationaux au Canada. Ceci représente une augmentation considérable par rapport à la décennie précédente alors que les parcs côtiers ne recevaient qu'un peu plus de 10 pour cent du nombre total de visiteurs. Notons que les parcs côtiers nationaux ne représentent que deux pour cent de la superficie totale des parcs nationaux.

4. Les connaissances actuelles sur la préférence des visiteurs à l'égard des parcs côtiers plutôt qu'à l'égard des parcs non côtiers sont purement hypothétiques et difficilement quantifiables. Il en est de même en ce qui a trait à l'impact d'un accroissement touristique sur les eaux maritimes adjacentes, sur l'équipement portuaire, sur le développement économique du territoire environnant les parcs. On ne peut douter toutefois que cet impact peut être considérable. Le nombre de bateaux de plaisance de toute catégorie au Canada a été estimé à 455,000

en 1965, et au rythme actuel de la construction de nouveaux bateaux (51,000 unités environ en 1967), on estime que ce nombre pourrait doubler d'ici vingt ans. Si cela était, il faudra certainement améliorer les installations portuaires des eaux maritimes et intérieures afin de recevoir adéquatement ces bateaux. Il est vrai que les bateaux de plaisance sillonnent surtout les eaux intérieures mais il semble que la navigation dans les eaux maritimes côtières jouit d'une popularité croissante. La Colombie Britannique est privilégiée à cet égard car l'accroissement du nombre de navires de plaisance y est beaucoup plus rapide que sur les côtes Atlantiques. En 1966, on estimait que vingt-cinq pour cent de tous les navires de plaisance licenciés au Canada étaient localisés sur les côtes maritimes. De ce nombre, la Colombie Britannique en comptait 20 pour cent et les cinq pour cent restant revenaient à la côte Atlantique. Si la Colombie Britannique compte plus de navires de plaisance que les provinces atlantiques, c'est parce qu'elle jouit d'une population urbaine importante à proximité de ses côtes, que la saison de navigation y est longue (cinq mois et demi au lieu de trois mois sur la côte atlantique) et que la formation géomorphologique l'avantage indubitablement. Quant à l'incidence économique d'une augmentation de la population touristique dans les régions maritimes, on peut l'envisager sous trois aspects. Premièrement, le tourisme a une fonction d'équilibre, c'est-à-dire qu'il draine vers les territoires maritimes une certaine partie du pouvoir d'achat de la population touristique en provenance des milieux industriels et ur-

bains. Ce transfert de dépenses contribue à diminuer le déséquilibre entre les régions industrialisées et les régions moins développées comme c'est particulièrement le cas sur la côte atlantique. Deuxièmement, le tourisme a un effet positif sur l'emploi. L'industrie touristique exige un fort volume de main-d'oeuvre car elle est beaucoup moins touchée que l'industrie manufacturière par les changements technologiques et l'automatisation. A cet égard, elle peut constituer une source d'emplois pour la main-d'oeuvre libérée des autres secteurs. Troisièmement, une augmentation des dépenses touristiques engendre un effet multiplicateur de revenus causé par des rondes successives de dépenses de la population demeurant dans les régions maritimes, ce qui amène une hausse de toute l'activité économique. L'importance du multiplicateur dépend largement du niveau général de développement d'une région. Une région moins développée ou dépendante largement d'autres régions pour les biens et les services qui lui sont nécessaires a généralement un circuit monétaire relativement court. Ceci nous amène à conclure que l'effet multiplicateur de revenus est probablement plus faible sur la côte atlantique que sur la côte du pacifique. S'il fallait avancer un estimé, pour ces deux côtes, nous l'établirions arbitrairement entre 1.2 et 1.5 sur la côte atlantique et entre 1.5 et 1.8 sur la côte du pacifique. Quel pourrait être maintenant l'apport des parcs nationaux côtiers à l'économie des provinces maritimes? Il est impossible de l'évaluer correctement. Si nous supposons néanmoins que sur les quelques 2,915,000 personnes qui ont visité les quatre parcs na-

tionaux, un peu moins du quart (700,000 personnes) ont voyagé dans les provinces maritimes pour ce faire, que chaque personne s'est déplacée cinq jours en moyenne et qu'elle a dépensé \$6.00 par jour au maximum (1), ceci signifierait que ces touristes ont dépensé \$31,000,000. dans les provinces maritimes et que l'effet multiplicateur de revenus dans ces provinces serait de l'ordre de \$37 à \$46 millions. Si ces montants étaient justes, l'industrie touristique maritime prendrait une importance économique telle qu'elle pourrait bien s'avérer l'industrie la plus importante des provinces maritimes d'ici quelques années car son potentiel d'expansion est pratiquement illimité.

(1) Une enquête faite en Gaspésie révèle que le touriste y séjourne 4.7 jours en moyenne et qu'il y dépense \$6.00 par jour au maximum. Voir Esquisse du Plan, le Tourisme, Bureau d'Aménagement de l'Est du Québec.

TABLEAU 1.1

Accroissement des visiteurs dans les parcs nationaux du Canada, 1950-1968

	Parcs Côtiers (1)	Tous Parcs
1951	+22.9	+12.3
1952	+17.1	+19.5
1953	+11.4	+18.6
1954	+32.6	+6.2
1955	- 7.5	+8.9
1956	+18.4	+6.8
1957	+12.9	+11.6
1958	+16.0	+3.8
1959	+12.7	+7.3
1960	+59.0	+7.2
1961	+43.2	+11.4
1962	+23.0	+35.2
1963	+21.9	+26.9
1964	+3.6	+2.6
1965	+4.8	+7.3
1966	+17.3	+15.5
1967	-18.0	-3.9
1968	+21.9	+8.5

(1) Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Highlands, Fundy, Terra Nova.

APPENDIX "B"

LIST OF MEMBERS

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON RURAL DEVELOPMENTLIST OF ORGANIZATION MEMBERS

Dr. Helen C. Abell Waterloo, Ontario	National Council of Women of Canada
Mr. Roy Atkinson Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	National Farmers Union
Dr. Harold Baker Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Canadian Association for Adult Education
Mr. Gérard Barbin Lévis, Québec.	Institut coopératif Desjardins
Mr. Jean Beaudry Ottawa, Ontario	Canadian Labour Congress
Dr. A.E. Berry Toronto, Ontario	Conservation Council of Ontario
Mr. E.A. Boden Regina, Saskatchewan	Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Mr. T.R. Carter Kelowna, British Columbia	Canadian Water Resources Association
Mrs. W.H. Clark Toronto, Ontario	Indian-Eskimo Association
Mrs. Wells Coates East Angus, Quebec	Federated Women's Institutes of Canada
Mr. Fenton Cryderman Thamesville, Ontario	The Co-operative Union of Canada
Mr. Gordon Cummings Calgary, Alberta	Canadian Wildlife Federation
Mr. Gavin Henderson Toronto, Ontario	National and Provincial Parks Association

LIST OF ORGANIZATION MEMBERS CONTINUED

Dr. W.A. Jenkins Truro, Nova Scotia	Atlantic Provinces Economic Council
Mr. René Laforest Joliette, Québec	Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes
Mr. F.X. Légaré Rimouski, Québec	Confédération des syndicats nationaux
Dr. G.A. MacEachern Ottawa, Ontario	Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada
Mr. C.G. O'Brien Ottawa, Ontario	Fisheries Council of Canada
Mr. R.L. Small Montreal, Quebec	Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Lionel Sorel Montreal, Quebec	Union Catholique des Cultivateurs
Dr. Michael Wheeler Ottawa, Ontario	Canadian Welfare Council
To be nominated	Canadian Forestry Association

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Dr. Jane A. Abramson
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Dr. T.N. Brewis
Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. Marcel Daneau
Quebec, Quebec

Dr. Gérald Fortin
Québec, Québec

Mr. David Kirk
Ottawa, Ontario

Most Rev. J.N. MacNeil
Saint John, New Brunswick

Dr. N.H. Morse
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Dean N.R. Richards
Guelph, Ontario

Mr. Donald Snowden
St. John's, Newfoundland



Canadian Youth Hostels Association Maritime Region

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Nov 13 10 26 AM '70

03/7-P27 BRIEF

Mr. McConnell

November 9, 1970

Secretary, Public Hearings Program
National & Historic Parks Branch
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Dear Sir:

We regret that we are unable to attend the public hearing on Fundy National Park. However, we would appreciate it if you would give the enclosed brief careful consideration.

A copy of the summary report on the briefs and recorded hearings when it becomes available would also be appreciated.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

David A. Horne

David A. Horne
Trips Chairman
C.Y.H.A., Maritime Region

enclosure
DAH/dls

Brief to the Public Hearing on Fundy National Park.

submitted by the Canadian Youth Hostels Association,
Maritime Region

The Canadian Youth Hostels Association is an organization committed to "help all, but especially Young people, to a greater knowledge, care and love of the countryside." Therefore, we of the Maritime Region have a direct interest in the planning and development of Fundy National Park. In previous briefs to the public hearings for Kejimikujik and Cape Breton Highlands National Parks we stressed the need for the development of a network of hiking trails in the National Parks; trails which would allow hikes of a day to a week or more in duration, where one would have the opportunity to explore a small part of the wilderness in peace and with relative ease and safety. It is with great pleasure, then, that we note the Department's plan to provide such a network of trails throughout the Fundy National Park. We are especially pleased that the extension of the Fundy Trail is included in that plan, for this would form part of the "Acadian" Trail proposed in our brief to the public hearing on Cape Breton Highlands National Park. As outlined in the attached newspaper clipping this trail would extend from the northern tip of Cape Breton Island, through Mainland Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to join the Appalachian Trail in Maine. Such a trail will take years to build but it is encouraging that parts of it already do exist and now, with the Fundy Trail being extended, we will move one step closer to its completion. With regards to the building of trails in the Park, we would urge that utmost care be taken to ensure that a minimum of disturbance to the surroundings

occurs.

We are pleased to note that provisions are being made for winter camping in Fundy National Park. However, we feel that vehicular traffic should be strictly limited during the winter months. Although we would prefer that oversnow vehicles not be permitted within the park boundaries, they should certainly be confined to the areas suggested in the Provisional Master Plan. These vehicles only contribute to noise/^{and air}pollution, the tracks they leave make it hard for cross country skiers to use the same trails and in irresponsible hands they can do great damage to the plants and animals of the Park.

One matter which disturbs us is your intention to relocate Highway 114 which, to quote from your master plan, "will be designed as a scenic parkway with design standards similar to those found on scenic parkways in the National Parks of the world." We trust that this does not mean that Highway 114 will be built to the specifications of the over-engineered parkway which is the entrance to Kejimikujik National Park. This road is quite capable of carrying a vehicular flow of traffic at speeds in excess of 60 m.p.h. which is hardly conducive to an appreciation of the surroundings. A gently winding road which discourages high speeds is more suitable than a straight super highway cutting a wide swath through the woods. We can only repeat what you state in the master plan; that "road design and construction will emphasize contact with the park landscape and not dominance of the road."

In conclusion then, the Canadian Youth Hostels Association,

Maritime Region generally endorses the provisional master plan for Fundy National Park but urges that any constuction which takes place be done with a minimum of disturbance so that Canadians will be able to enjoy a small area of wilderness in a country where wilderness is becoming an ever more precious commodity.

Halifax man proposes an "Acadian Trail"

New hiking route

would lengthen

Nova Scotia's

tourist season

by several months

The Acadian Trail will not come about in a few years but will require the efforts of many individuals and groups who themselves may be interested in hiking or in the promotion of hiking as another recreation to attract tourists to the province, said Mr. Horne.

"With the example of the thousands who hike along the Appalachian Trail every year, this would be quite a significant contribution to tourism in Nova Scotia," he said.

"Nova Scotia lacks the high mountains of the Rockies or even the lower mountains of the Appalachian Trail but we do have considerable unpopulated or sparsely populated areas. More important, we have a rugged coastline providing spectacular view for the hiker."

"Some trails already exist but are poorly marked or not marked at all. A trail along the west coast of Cape Breton Island at Sight Point near Inverness provides one of the most magnificent coastal views one can see anywhere. The trail begins in a forested area but soon approaches the coast where one has a view of the shore hundreds of feet below. A climb down to the beach rewards you with a swim or the discovery of fossils on nearby rocks," he added.

An Acadian Trail — stretching from the northern tip of Cape Breton to the New Brunswick border — has been proposed by David Horne of Halifax, trip co-ordinator of the Canadian Youth Hostels Association.

Mr. Horne says the best hiking in Nova Scotia is in the spring and fall of the year; seasons when the number of tourists is small.

"Thus, not only would a well-marked hiking trail begin a new major recreation but it would lengthen the tourist season by several months."

Mr. Horne suggested that the Acadian Trail could join the Fundy Walking Trail which is an existing marked trail starting near Moncton and ending some 30 miles away near the entrance to Fundy Park.

The trail would then continue through the park to the New Brunswick-Maine border where it would be extended to meet the Appalachian Trail.

He said the Acadian Trail could also be extended from New Brunswick to form part of the proposed Trans Canada Trail.

Numerous logging roads are located throughout the province although they often make for rather uninteresting hiking through heavily forested areas. Very few trails, other than those in the provincial and national parks, are marked.

The Old Annapolis Road, a 100 miles of trails, logging roads and secondary roads stretching from Pockwock Lake near Halifax to Annapolis is perhaps the best known trail in the province. Unfortunately it is not completely marked and there is some confusion in sorting out this old road from the network of logging roads which intercept it.

A trail to Cape Split which juts out into Minas Basin near Kentville makes an interesting hike but here, too, several logging roads make it difficult to follow the unmarked trail. The trail ends at a bluff overlooking the Bay of Fundy, and an island formed by a split in the bluff itself is the home for hundreds of birds.

Mr. Horne said other trails can be found in the Wentworth area where logging roads provide hikers and cross country skiers with miles of hiking and skiing.

The Halifax area itself has trails such as the Old St. Margaret's Bay Road, and a trail along the western shore of the North West Arm.

To insure that these and other trails can be used and enjoyed by the general public, the Maritime Region of the Canadian Youth Hostels Association with the co-operation of the Girl Guides in Nova Scotia is in the process of compiling a collection of these and other trails in the province with the intention of making them available in a single publication.

To do this however, these organizations need the support of all those who can provide them with information on suitable hiking trails.

Hiking report forms on which detailed information of trails can be transcribed are available from the Canadian Youth Hostels Association office at 6405 Quinpool Road (at Oxford Street), Halifax or by telephoning 423-8736.

Mr. Horne said publication of the hiking trails of Nova Scotia will provide impetus to the growing number of people who enjoy hiking and the thrill of making new discoveries in the world of nature.

"With the scientific and technological advances of the past several decades, great progress has been made to the benefit of mankind, particularly in industrialized countries. But the progress has not been without cost: costs that will continue to escalate as we attempt to cope with such problems as overpopulation and pollution," said Mr. Horne.

"We are confronted with overcrowded, dirty and noisy cities. These problems can be solved, but the growing realization that they do exist has led many people to take a new, closer and, in some cases, a last look at a changing environment."

"As a result of this environmental deterioration, greatly increased interest has been awakened in the world around us — a world of plants and animals, of sparkling streams and placid lakes, of warm summer days and brilliant starlit nights. More and more people, then, are leaving the main highways to experience these sights and sounds and to experience them to the fullest many are leaving their cars and exploring on foot."

Mr. Horne said hiking is a recreation which has not actively been practiced in North America to the extent it is in European countries but it is growing in popularity.

Saturday, September 13, 1970

"Well-marked trails do already exist. Perhaps the best known is the Appalachian Trail which extends a distance of some 2,000 miles from Maine to Georgia and attracts thousands of hikers every year.

"The Bruce Trail is one which extends several hundred miles along the Niagara escarpment in Ontario and is gaining in popularity in a province which is in danger of becoming irreversibly polluted.

"Another even more ambitious project is the establishment of a trail extending from the Canadian Rockies in the north to the Andes in the south. Only parts of this transcontinental trail are finished, but they provide access to wonderful free areas of uninhabited and wild country. There has also been recent mention of a Trans-Canada Trail which would incorporate a few hiking trails already in existence across the country," said Mr. Horne.



278004

TELEPHONE 265-2815

SIERRA CLUB

Brief No 58*Atlantic Chapter*

Nov 12 11 13 AM '70

CODE

250 West 57th Street • New York, N.Y. 10019

Writer's Address: 51 West 51st Street
New York, N. Y. 10019
November 4, 1970

/7-P27 BRIEF

Mr. J. C. Jackson, Secretary
Public Hearings Program
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
Ottawa 4, Canada

Dear Mr. Jackson:

On behalf of the Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club I would like to submit brief comments on the proposed provisional master plan for Fundy National Park. It had been our intention to attend the hearing at Moncton on October 29th but, unfortunately, at the last moment we were unable to make the trip.

It is most considerate of your office to invite our participation in these matters and in offering any comments we do so with some reservation. We also acknowledge that our familiarity with the park itself is so slight that we are not competent to judge as to particular land use.

We wish to compliment you upon an excellent presentation of the plan and particularly for its repeated emphasis on preservation in a natural state of as much of the land as possible.

We would, however, like to comment on one or two items in the report.

Visitor Capacity

At page 18, middle column, it is stated that a capacity level has been set for overnight camping in the park at 1200 campsites, including group camping. We also note from page 7 that the average

Mr. J. C. Jackson
November 4, 1970
Page Two

size of camping parties is approximately 4 people. Thus it appears to be contemplated that overnight camping facilities for as many as 4800 persons are to be provided. This does seem to be a rather large number for the size of the park and for the area in which campsite development will be permitted. In view of the fact that at page 7 it is noted that the park is primarily a stop-over for visitors going to other destinations in the Atlantic provinces, the thought occurs to us that possibly excessive accommodation of the travelers' desires is being made at the expense of preservation for those who visit the park for its own values.

In our Adirondack Park in New York, this same phenomenon - using park campsites as a low-cost alternative to commercial overnight lodgings - results in what we feel is an unjustified and dispensable element of pressure for developments that are incompatible with the higher values of wild forest lands.

We do heartily applaud the concept of setting, well in advance of the realization of visitor pressure, a maximum limit on accommodations. Now is the time to determine carrying capacity. Nevertheless, increasing population and mobility will increase the pressures in the years ahead and this suggests the advisability of being a little over-conservative in the first instance to allow some flexibility to meet the pressures in the future should they become overpowering.

Motor Vehicles

The evident intention of strictly limiting the use of snowmobiles, aircraft and motor boats is commendable. We assume and hope that these restrictions will also be applied to other over-the-land vehicles such as the new 6-wheeled land and water monsters that are becoming popular in the states. The reference to all-terrain vehicles at page 22 indicates that you have this in mind but the plan does not indicate a positive attitude on their use or prohibition.

Mr. J. C. Jackson
November 4, 1970
Page Three

Highways

Undoubtedly the relocation and modification of Highway 14 is necessary both for safety and convenience. Its relocation and upgrading to a scenic highway does, of course, encourage more motorized travel and "windshield viewing" of the wonders of nature. Perhaps we cannot withstand such progress but the policy of our Club has been to discourage heavy motorized travel in parks and to encourage more enjoyment of nature afoot. Your trail plans appear to be well designed to increase the enjoyment of the park by foot travelers. We hope the benefit of this will not be offset by increased motorized visitation as a result of highway extensions.

Chemical Pest Control

We appreciate that a national park should not serve as a breeding ground or nest of infestation threatening adjacent forests and note that your plan calls for chemical controls within the forest only if the pests would threaten to destroy the forest cover in areas of high investment or if infestation would pose a "major threat" to forest land outside the park. What would constitute a major threat is not clear and we would hope that doubt would be resolved against spraying if any alternative control could be exercised.

Class 1 Designations

Examination of Map 1 on land use appears to designate rather small and isolated areas for Class 1 special use. Without better knowledge of the terrain any comment we might make would be presumptuous. We simply urge that as time goes on these areas be enlarged wherever possible and that more of the drainage areas of streams in the park be included. Thus the entire drainage of Mile Brook appears to be Class 1, whereas on Upper Vault Brook only the falls area is included and on another undesignated area on the westerly side of the park a small brook drainage area is designated Class 1 in a Class 3 zone but not extending downstream in the Class 2 wilderness recreation area adjacent to it. Would not a larger Class 1 designation in these instances be valuable?

Mr. J. C. Jackson
November 4, 1970
Page Four

General

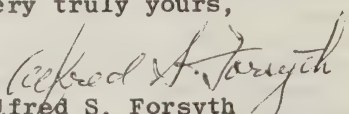
We note on page 16 of your statement that visitors to the wilderness zone are requested to pack their litter out with them when they leave. Our experience in the Sierra Club has been that too much emphasis cannot be given to this simple matter of good manners. We have also noted that a polite request is frequently ignored. The Sierra Club has for years operated clean-up trips charging a fee as with any other outdoor trip activity and our clean-up parties have generally been over-subscribed. Anything you can do to inculcate the idea that if a visitor can pack it in he can pack it out will be valuable. Perhaps "required" rather than "requested" would be in order.

Your plans for developing an interpretive process are excellent. National parks can serve no better purpose than to educate their visitors to the natural history and environmental values.

Again I wish to express our appreciation of your invitation to comment upon your proposed plan and to offer what little value our comments may have.

A more active Sierra Club group of members in Ontario is in formation and we trust that in future reviews they will be able to have a more direct role in your work. We understand that Mr. Philip Lind in Toronto is already on your mailing list and appreciate your keeping him informed.

Very truly yours,


Alfred S. Forsyth
Chairman



230130

BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

Headquarters

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COPIES

Brief No 60

03/7/12
Briefs
November 17, 1970.

Mr. John I. Nicol,
Director,
National & Historic Parks Branch,
Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I was pleased to see you again and my only regret is that time did not allow us to have a longer talk together.

I was interested in the way you conducted the public hearing regarding Fundy National Park. It appeared to me to be a great place for people to blow off steam and I compliment you on the efficient and precise handling which you gave the whole affair.

The N.B. Provincial Council Boy Scouts of Canada have examined the draft plans for further development of Fundy National Park and these plans seem to us satisfactory and suitable for the various needs of the general public and for use by our scouting people within the area.

We have, as you know, a basic need for primitive camp sites and we are pleased to see that these are included in the overall plan. We also have a certain need for camp sites that have had some development for use by the Cub sections of our program and we note that some of these have been provided also. Therefore as you can see our two basic needs have been met by your planners.

Kindest personal regards - it was good to see you.

Yours sincerely,

OLC/rp

O.L. Corbett, President N.B. Council
Boy Scouts of Canada

Brief No 61.

03/7-P27

M/W M. L. Marshall
Nov 24 11 26 AM '70
CODE

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

A BRIEF PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE
PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROVISIONAL MASTER
PLAN FOR FUNDY NATIONAL PARK, OCTOBER 1970

JOHN S. MARSH
GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Introduction

As my time is limited, and opportunities to discuss various aspects of national park management will be available at future hearings, it is my intention in this brief to focus on three aspects of the plan only. They are:

1. Adequacy of information presented
2. The wilderness zone
3. Marine considerations

All my comments on these topics have relevance to some of the other parks in the system, and I hope they will be borne in mind at later hearings, even if I do not elaborate upon them again.

Information Presented

I think there are two serious omissions in the material presented on Fundy and that for parks previously considered. First, a lack of a topographic, or surficial geology, map; secondly, a lack of information, in map form or otherwise, on the area surrounding the park. If we are to consider zoning, boundary changes or integrated management (eg. of wildlife in and out of the park) this information should be included in the packages on future parks. Furthermore, I consider the land use map for the park itself to be inadequate. Only some (perhaps the most appropriate?) uses are shown. What is there in the way of other buildings, fire breaks, quarries or gravel pits, electric and telephone lines etc.? The map really only deals with recreation development and this is not good enough for honest, sound management.

There are serious discrepancies between Map 2 and the brochure. This means that either the public visiting the park are being poorly informed or those reviewing the information for the hearings will be misguided. I expect, in view of what I have seen of other park brochures (eg. Glacier) that the former is the case. However, in either case this practice of relaying inaccurate or outdated information is inexcusable and should be remedied immediately. The following are some detailed examples:

1. The road pattern in the vicinity of Chignecto campground is not the same on the map as on the brochure.
2. Laverty Lake Trail - is it a road or not?
3. Grassy Lake - is it inside or outside the park?
4. Why are the Wolfe Lake facilities not shown on the brochure?
5. Picnic Sites on Route 114 on the brochure are not on Map 2.
6. Trails are shown on the brochure that are not on Map 2, eg.
 East Branch Trail, part of Tracey Lake Trail, Third Vault Trail,
 Rat Tail Trail, Trails east of Lavert Brook, Foster Brook Trail.
 Precise information on these is essential if one wants to judge the
 state of the wilderness zone or the adequacy of access.
7. On Page 5, the diagram says 'wilderness recreation - 52%', but
 wilderness recreation areas are given, on page 13, as 54%.

I trust that by illustrating this problem of discrepant information with reference to Fundy Park it may be rectified in the case of other hearings and more important in the literature made available to park visitors.

The Wilderness Zone

I think, in general, it would be better to refer to "Wilderness Areas", rather than "Wilderness Recreation Areas". This terminology indicates a whole bias in outlook and tends to minimise the value of wilderness for science, education, endangered or typical species preservation, or for other purposes.

Wilderness to some people only begins when one is over a day's travel from a road or similar artifact of civilization. On such grounds it is doubtful if Fundy has any wilderness. Even if one does not ~~accept~~ such a definition one might wonder whether an area of relatively unspoiled country, five miles across, (in Fundy), is really comparable and classifiable with areas of virgin country thirty miles across in the Rockies. To me, the historical interference, physical character and psychological connotations make the two quite different. Further, can the management objectives and techniques, eg. as regards fire or intensity of use, be the same in such different areas? As 100% of Fundy's 'wilderness' is within four miles of even a park road I find the term repellent and dangerous in a management sense. I think this example calls into question the whole suitability of the zoning scheme used; perhaps Fundy should have no wilderness zone, only natural environment areas?

In considering the wilderness of a park one is forced to look at the surrounding protecting, or 'buffer', area. I do not consider that the

approximately one eighth of a mile strip along Lavery Lake Trail can be an adequate buffer zone to protect the wilderness zone beyond. It is no more adequate than the 20 yard band of trees between the Trans-Canada Highway and adjacent gravel pits and extractive operations in Banff National Park. A buffer zone must be wide enough to effectively cut off the activities and effects of a high density use area, such as a highway. Visual, air and noise pollution are far reaching - certainly over one eighth of a mile.

In view of the paucity of wilderness in Fundy Park, the effects of highways on adjacent areas and the potential excess pressure in Lavery Lake area I would suggest against developing the Lavery Lake Trail as an automobile route. The lake is but a gentle two miles from Highway 114 - a distance surely not beyond the means of most people?

Marine Considerations

Canada, a country with a vast oceanic frontage, has unfortunately failed miserably to look at its marine hinterland from the point of view of parks, preservation and recreation. It is high time a series of marine reserves, as have been set aside elsewhere in the world, were established. At the First World Conference on National Parks, in Seattle, it was urged that at least the boundaries of coastal parks be extended seawards to give some protection to the sea's treasures. This might well be done in the case of Fundy Park and should also be investigated for other parks like Cape Breton and Long Beach.

In Fundy, it has been said:

"The Park's main purpose is to preserve its salt water resource of about eight miles of the Bay of Fundy shoreline." (p.8 master plan booklet)

Furthermore, it is noted:

"These constantly waterwashed, silt laden tidal flats form a physiographic unit within themselves." (p.9)

I suggest that:

- a) to assist a programme (now urgent) for establishing marine parks in Canada
- b) to safeguard the marine edge of the park and its resources, apparently significant as indicated above.

the boundaries and jurisdiction of the park be ammended to include a zone, at least a mile in width (hopefully more) seawards from the low water mark. Further, that similar additions be attempted in the case of all present and new national parks that have a marine frontage. It should be stressed that the creation and sound management of such marine reserves must depend on accurate ecological inventory- many of the problems thus experienced in terrestrial parks can hopefully thus be avoided or ameliorated. We will not have 100 years to develop a marine park system so let us have some action on this - immediately.

References

All manner of references could be included in support of the statements made but it is assumed that the National Parks Branch are aware of most of them. It is unfortunate, however, that the bibliographic material in the master plan booklet is so sparse. I will, however, offer one reference of relevance to the marine considerations:

Marsh, J.S., Marine Parks, annotated bibliography ,to be published in January or February 1971 by the Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois.

Brief No 63

PUBLIC HEARING

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

OCTOBER 29, 1970

BRIEF PRESENTED BY:

NEW BRUNSWICK

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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Introduction

I appreciate the opportunity of presenting a short brief on the Provisional Master Plan for Fundy National Park on behalf of the Province of New Brunswick.

My remarks are directed towards some aspects of the Fundy Park development plan and its relation to adjacent areas of the Province and its importance in the park development plans for New Brunswick.

The involvement of other Provincial Departments is not minimized by the presentation of a single brief but it is rather a form of presentation which coordinates the views of the Province and the anticipated and needed cooperation from the various Provincial agencies in the implementation of the master plan for Fundy National Park.

The Parks Plan

The Department of Natural Resources agrees with the "evolutionary concept" under which resources are managed to retain a natural progression through time, because the dynamic aspects of nature can be used to justify management projects not acceptable under the "era concept" but necessary to achieve and maintain the objectives of the park programs.

The plan, if implemented, will make much better use of the more remote interior areas of the Park, which have not been used or visited to any appreciable extent by the Park visitors. The provision of trails, walkways and an expanded interpretive program will make the park more of a reality to the visitor and enhance his appreciation of it.

In our opinion, the stated objectives for the development of a park system in New Brunswick do not require any large extension to the area of Fundy National Park. We do feel that the present area of 80 square miles provides ample room to promote the overall concept of preserving key features, representative park attractions, and the provision of recreational opportunities.

The number of acres needed for the necessary facilities associated with a program of visitor enjoyment is generally small and not related to the size of the Park itself.

The social and economic needs of all New Brunswick citizens are closely related to the optimum use of all of the Provinces natural resources. Increased mobility and leisure do change the philosophy of life but not the basic needs of its existence. Any removal of additional forest lands for single purpose recreational use will seriously reduce the limited sources of supply of raw material to forest industry in the area. In doing so it cannot help but have an adverse effect on the economic well-being of the region.

Fundy Park in Relation to Other Parks

The provincial master plan for a New Brunswick Park System envisages four large park developments; two Federal, Fundy and the new Kouchibouguac Park, and two Provincial resource parks. This will mean that approximately 95% of the population of New Brunswick will be within two hours drive of a large resource oriented park, either Federal or Provincial. These (4) four large parks will be supplemented with many regional recreational parks of a much smaller size. Fundy is an integral part of the whole outdoor park

system in this Province not only in the preservation of a fairly large sector of our natural physical environment but also because of its importance as a resident and tourist recreational attraction. We hope that it will continue to be developed in such a way as to achieve a proper balance between these two sometimes conflicting objectives.

Resource Use

I would again like to express our agreement with the evolutionary concept of resource management as expressed by the Master Plan for Fundy. We strongly believe that such renewable resources as forest, fish and wildlife must be managed and cannot be simply set aside in a state of suspended animation.

We are not at this time presenting an argument to allow commercial logging opportunities within the Park. If, however, resource management projects require the cutting or salvage of forest products, we feel that existing mills in the general area should be given priority in the utilization of resulting material.

Provisions for angling opportunities make Fundy Park more attractive to visitors and there is a great potential for improvement of the Atlantic Salmon sport fishery.

The Department of Natural Resources feels that the angling opportunities associated with the Park Boundary following the Upper Salmon (Alna) River should be developed and administered by mutual agreement establishing definite rules and regulations which can be enforced by both Provincial and National Parks' wardens.

Camping Facilities

Temperature and relative humidity figures for the Bay of Fundy in the Saint John area, as quoted in the Canada Yearbook, support our own experience that the immediate area of the shore is much cooler and more humid than 3 or 4 miles inland. We would therefore like to see increased campground development at Bennett Lake, where the higher average temperatures at the Lake would encourage longer stays. Also, weather conditions are more conducive to the development of fall and winter recreational activities inland than along the shoreline where most services are now located.

Community Development

The Community Planning Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs has expressed concern over the fact that the policy proposed for Fundy Park is to remove urban type developments out

of the headquarters' area into the Village of Alma. This is stated on

Page 20 of the report dealing with "Visitor Accommodation". -

"No provision is made in the plan for further development of hotel and motel accommodation. Such developments, together with their associated tourist facilities, are better located outside the park. This will reduce the potential conflicts of land-use in the park and will strengthen the economic base of the surrounding area. Close cooperation with provincial and local planning agencies is necessary to ensure the best location and standard of development for these facilities. The necessary liaison with the provincial government has been established and prospects for a sound working relationship are most encouraging. The Village of Alma adjacent to the park is ideally located to serve the visitor services function of Fundy National Park. In this regard the present leases for the commercial core in the park, particularly the gas station and other stores, will be acquired in due course to encourage the establishment of these services in the adjacent community of Alma."

If and when this policy is implemented, it will have a considerable impact upon the Village of Alma. Unfortunately, at the present time, the Village is not in a position to handle the rapid development which can be expected from the implementation of this policy.

At present, the community only has a commission and subdivision by-law. Zoning and building by-laws are under consideration but have not yet been passed. However, even these will not be enough. What will be required is a proper development plan for the village and

surrounding area which can be integrated with the master plan for the Park to ensure that the facilities of the Park are not endangered by substandard development inside the village. The Community Planning Branch is willing to participate in any way to ensure that such plans are prepared for the area.

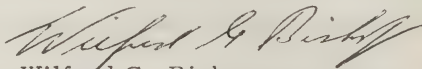
It is felt that the Fundy Park Provisional Master Plan should be more specific as to the phasing out of the present leases and on the need for future services in the adjacent community of Alma. Provincial and local planning agencies must be allowed the required time to implement provincial policies in correlation with the phasing out of park services.

Another area of concern for that Department is associated with the disposal of Fundy Park's garbage outside the park. What is qualified in the Master Plan as "not a great problem" only applies to the Park itself.

The policy of garbage disposal should be reviewed in order to determine the degree of responsibility which Fundy Park should accept towards the use and adequate operation of a public dump outside the park area, if such is not possible within the bounds of the park itself.

Department of Highways

Highways leading to Fundy National Park may have to be upgraded if visitor traffic so warrants. The Province is prepared to consider this and would welcome the opportunity to discuss such matters with National Park officials at their convenience.



Wilfred G. Bishop
Minister of Natural Resources

November 23, 1970

